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KOMMUNIST CARRIES GROMYKO ARTICLE ON DISARMAMENT

LD290918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0814 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 July (TASS)--The Soviet Union sees as its main task that the coming decade become "a decade of disarmament, and not of continuation and escalation of the arms race; that all the positive results achieved in the seventies may be preserved, confirmed and developed." says Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Politiburo member of the CPSU Central Committee. He contributed to issue No 11 of KOMMUNIST journal of the CPSU Central Committee, an article entitled "Disarmament--A Vital Problem of Today". "We too," the author says, "carry out constructive cooperation and are prepared also in the future to continue such cooperation with all the countries which show sincere interest in solving the issues of disarmament, and strengthening international security."

Andrey Gromyko deals with the recent changes in the current international situation which is characterized by the accummulation of armaments and by aggresive actions of imperialist forces.

"At the same time, in the face of still more attempts to spiral the arms race, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are turning to the West with an urgent appeal to stop, because its stakes on insuring military superiority for themselves are hopeless," the minister writes. "The Warsaw Pact member-states will never permit this. They will continue to maintain their defense capability at the required level and to show constant concern for the security of their peoples in order that their peaceful life and peaceful labor should have no risk of violation."

"In striving to help overcome the growing aggravation of the international situation and to return it to normal, the Warsaw Pact countries are proposing to conduct--and the whole experience of history, from the time of the anti-Hitler coalition up to the present day, says that this is the most reliable path to a stable peace--a meeting at the highest level of the heads of state of all the regions of the world to examine the key problems of world politics, the central place among which is occupied by the elimination of pockets of tension and the impermissibility of war."

"A grave danger for European and world peace has been created by the decision which NATO took in December 1979 to produce new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons and deply them in Western Europe," Andrey Gromyko points out.

"Washington and those that follow the course of their policies attempt to justify their decision on 'upgrading' NATO armaments by citing a build-up of similar weapons targeted on Western Europe allegedly undertaken by the Soviet Union. This argument is based on sheer fiction. The truth is that the actions the USSR has taken to modernize certain types of medium-range nuclear missiles weapons--and the West has carried out similar modernizations in the past on several occasions--in no way gives the Soviet Union military supremacy and cannot serve as justification for deploying qualitatively new American weapons on the territory of West European states."

"The Western militarist forces would do well to learn that we will not enter into agreements to the detriment of our own security and that of our allies and that the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries will permit no one to upset the established balance of forces," stresses the USSR's foreign affairs minister.

"The USSR had advocated the hilding of honorable and equal talks at which the principle of equal security is observed. The most correct way would be to start talking after canceling the NATO decision, or at least, after officially halting its implementation. We are also ready to accept another version--questions relating to medium-range nuclear missile weapons could be a topic of discussion within the framework of the SALT III talks once the SALT II treaty has come into force."

"Confirming the previous proposals, the USSR came out recently with the initiative to get down to discussing the question of medium-range nuclear missile arms simultaneously and to be organically linked with the question of American forward based nuclear facilities," the minister continues. "What this means is that possible understandings on these questions can only be reached in practice if the SALT II treaty comes into force."

"We believe that it is still not too late to stop the flywheel of the arms race in the field of medium-range nuclear missile facilities which is being spun through the decision by Washington and NATO. The peoples of Europe are vitally concerned that the talks be started without delay on the only basis on which they can be carried out."

"Proceeding from their principled position in favor of creating nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are coming out in favor of the creation of such zones on the European Continent as well.

"Questions relating to the strengthening of trust between states in Europe and to a reduction in the concentration of armed forces and arms on the continent merit examination in all their variations and complexity at a special forum--a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, for which a proposal to convene and a venue--the Polish capital--was put forward by the Warsaw Pact states."

"We have been and will be paying great attention to the considerations of other countries regarding the organization and work contents of the above mentioned conference," Andrey Gromyko notes.

"A substantial role in achieving general agreement in convening, preparing and on the general form of the conference has to be played by the Madrid meeting of representatives of member states of the all-European conference which has to elaborate practical measures of military and political aspects of security and of developing mutual understanding and cooperation of European countries.

If the work of the conference is conducted in a businesslike and constructive spirit it could become an important landmark in the issue of disarmament and strengthening strongholds of peace on the continent, in supporting and further deepening the process of improvement of international situation."

'DEFENSIVE' USSR, 'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. WAR DOCTRINES CONTRASTED

ID281021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Prof Lt Gen M. Milshteyn article: "The Doctrine of Struggle for Security"]

[Text] The struggle for disarmament is the CPSU's principled line. The very first state document of the Land of the Soviets--the decree on peace--proclaimed Leninist foreign policy principles: the establishment of lasting peace, proletarian internationalism and the development of equal and good-neighborly relations with all countries.

In the years since World War II, when mass destruction weapons of tremendous destructive force--above all nuclear weapons--appeared, a threat has emerged to the existence of civilization as a whole. Suffice it to say that according to UN estimates existing nuclear arsenals are equivalent to more than 1.3 million bombs of the type dropped by the United States on Hiroshima. That is enough to destroy every living thing on earth 15 times over. That is why curbing the arms race, moving over to disarmament and creating a stable system of international security are today's most important tasks.

True to the Leninist foreign policy course, at the 24th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union adopted the peace program. This was further developed in our party's 25th congress decisions. The program outlines practical measures for ending the arms race. In recent years alone the USSR has put forward more than 100 proposals aimed at ensuring international security and reducing the threat of the outbreak of war. Some of these proposals have already found concrete expression in treaties and agreements.

The growth in the influence of the ideas of socialism, the victories of national liberation movements and the successes of developing states in the struggle against neocolonialism and other positive changes taking place in the world have aroused great resistance on the part of imperialism. Washington has adopted the intention of turning back the wheel of history. The U.S. ruling circles are again indulging in saber-rattling and threatening to use military force. But nobody can intimidate or provoke us. "We counterpose to the 'doctrine' of military hysteria and the feverish arms race the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth," L.I. Brezhnev has stated.

In recent years neither the Soviet Union nor the other Warsaw Pact states have increased their armed forces; their manpower numbers remain the same. The socialist community countries are strengthening their military might, but measures adopted in this sphere are purely defensive in nature. The members of the Warsaw Pact have solemnly declared that "they themselves have never sought and never will seek military superiority; their efforts are aimed exclusively at ensuring defense capability."

A quite different position is adopted by the NATO countries, above all the United States, in whose policy aggressive and military trends play a dominant role. What are the characteristics of contemporary U.S. military doctrine? Its main aim is, by sharply increasing military expenditure and creating new, even more destructive weapons systems, particularly in the strategic field, to disturb in its own favor the established military equilibrium in the world, to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union and to acquire the potential for again implementing with impunity a "position of strength" policy on both regional and global scales.

As is known, the dynamics of the military budget constitute one of the main indicators of the direction in which a state's policy is moving. In the next 5 years it is planned to increase U.S. military appropriations by 4.2-5.4 percent annually, that is, by $20 billion-$25 billion. By 1985 this expenditure will reach the astronomical sum of $253.3 billion.

Here attention is drawn to the fact that the lion's share of resources goes on purchasing weapons and creating new types of weapons. While overall military expenditure will increase 5.7 percent in fiscal 1981, appropriations for military research and weapons purchases will increase 13 percent.

The United States has adopted a long-term program for the development of strategic forces. In particular, this applies to speeding up the development, production and deployment of the new MX ground-based ICBM, with a high accuracy multiple warhead. The cost of this program is assessed at $33 billion-$120 billion. The U.S. Navy is purchasing the new Trident-1 nuclear missile complex which is to be used to equip the Ohio class nuclear submarines now being constructed.

The NATO decision on the production and deployment in Europe of 108 American Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles is particularly dangerous. What is the aim of this plan? To lead to a qualitative and quantitative change in the balance of forces in Europe and in the strategic balance of forces as a whole to the benefit of the United States and NATO. Here it must not be forgotten that the decision on the production and deployment of new nuclear armaments in Europe is part of a broad plan adopted as early as the May (1978) session of the North Atlantic council. This plan, calculated on a 10-year basis, provides for reequipping the NATO Allied Armed Forces with new weapons and combat hardware.

During the talks with FRG leader H. Schmidt, L.I. Brezhnev proposed, on behalf of the Soviet Union and in the interests of ensuring peace and international security, the start of discussions on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in close connection with the question of American forward-based systems. This must certainly facilitate agreement and stop the dangerous new twist in the nuclear arms race in Europe. It is also envisaged that possible agreements on these questions could only be put into practice after the SALT II treaty comes into force.

Why are we talking abbut forward-based systems too? The fact is that in Western Europe and on U.S. Navy aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic there are several hundred American nuclear weapon delivery facilities capable of reaching important targets on Soviet territory.

The so-called quick reaction forces are given a special role to play in the U.S. military program. They are intended for interventionist actions in areas not covered by the military blocs of which the United States is a member. In other words, the United States is setting up a mobile expeditionary corps for armed interference in other countries' internal affairs. So far 200,000 servicemen have been allocated to the quick reaction forces. The corps' paramount task is to strengthen U.S. positions and enable it to use military force in the Persian Gulf zone.

The emergence of highly accurate nuclear missiles caused the United States to revise a number of fundamental military strategic concepts, in particular those relating to the possible consequences of a nuclear war and the procedure for using nuclear missiles in a war. Various "new" and extremely dangerous concepts connected with the "advisability, if necessary," of the first use of nuclear weapons and the possibility of victory in a nuclear war are becoming widespread, even in official circles.

All this indicates that the circles representing the interests of the military-industrial complex are gaining the upper hand in Washington. These circles have long sought an opportunity to upset the established parity between the USSR and the United States in the military sphere, banking on achieving superiority over the Soviet Union by new turns of speed in the arms race and by slowing down arms limitation talks.

What is our attitude to the possibility of using nuclear weapons and to nuclear war in general?

As is known, the West makes the most absurd and tendentious assertions on this score. But in fact, ever since nuclear energy was first used for military purposes, that is, at the dawn of the creation of nuclear-missile weapons, the Soviet Union has consistently and unswervingly advocated a ban on nuclear and all other types of mass destruction weapons. Our position has not changed. "We," L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "are against the use of nuclear weapons; only extreme circumstances, aggression against our country or its allies by another nuclear power, could force us to resort to this extreme method of self-defense." We regard nuclear weapons only as a means of self-defense, not as a means of attack, and this totally refutes the assertions of American propaganda, which tries to accuse the Soviet Union and its military doctrine of preparing to unleash a nuclear war.

The same can be said of Western propaganda's assertion that the USSR is seeking to acquire a first-strike potential. The first-strike concept is intrinsically alien to the Soviet Union's policy and its military doctrine. Our efforts, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, are aimed at ensuring that neither a first nor a second strike occurs and that there is no nuclear war at all. It was the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which proposed the conclusion of an agreement among the all-European conference participants, including the United States, on the non-first-use of nuclear or conventional weapons against one another. The adoption of this proposal would remove the whole problem of a first disarming strike from the agenda. However, the NATO countries did not respond to the Soviet initiative.

Soviet military doctrine aims at preventing imperialist aggression, defending the Soviet Union and the socialist community and preventing war. It accords fully with the foreign policy of our state, which upholds and implements the policy of preserving peace and safeguarding the Soviet people's security and international security in general. The strategic balance achieved between the two opposing military-political groupings (NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization) is a deterrent factor with respect to imperialism's bellicose aspirations.

So we have two doctrines: One aiming at upsetting the established world military balance and achieving military superiority in the interests of pursuing a policy of diktat and interventionism. Not for nothing is it called the doctrine of war. The aim of the other is to strengthen the defense of the socialist community countries and ensure a policy of peace throughout the world and peaceful coexistence. It is rightly called the doctrine of peace.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot ignore the intensification of military preparations being made by the countries of NATO headed by the United States. That is why the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions say: "...The intrigues of imperialism and the other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and all-round strengthening of our state's defense capability in order to frustrate imperialism's plans for achieving military superiority and implementing world diktat."

WARSAW PACT AWAITS POSITIVE WESTERN REPLY TO MBFR PROPOSALS

LD281425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Constructive Move"]

[Text] Vienna--The 21st round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has finished. It was marked by an important event. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries made new proposals that are cogent evidence of the unvarying nature of the course aimed at developing and deepening the detente process and radically improving the international political climate.

Assessing the situation at the Vienna talks, the participants in the Warsaw Political Consultative Committee conference stated that any further protraction of these talks is completely intolerable. The declaration that was adopted says: "The opportunities for reaching accords at the Vienna talks have by no means been exhausted." The socialist countries expressed the readiness to do everything necessary to seek constructive and positive solutions leading to a lowered level of military confrontation in central Europe.

At the beginning of this year the socialist countries made a specific proposal for the exchange of updated figures regarding the numerical strength of the armed forces of the direct participants in the talks as of 1 January 1980. The proposal was accepted. The exchange of date confirmed the existence of approximate equality of numerical strength between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO states' armed forces in central Europe. This certainly created more favorable preconditions for putting forward further proposals.

At the 243d closed plenary session Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation officially submitted new proposals on behalf of the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR, emphasizing that the socialist countries regard it as advisable to focus the main efforts on elaborating the first-stage agreement. The key element in these proposals is a reduction of the Soviet and American troops in central Europe. Our country's representative indicated that, taking into account the effective numerical strength of the USSR and U.S. forces in this region, the socialist states suggest reducing during the first stage 13,000 American and 20,000 Soviet servicemen. This excludes the Soviet servicemen whose withdrawal from the GDR is being carried out unilaterally and will be completed shortly. Thus the effective reduction in the Soviet forces would be 40,000 men.

Moreover, the socialist countries proposed a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective levels of the numerical strength of the two military-political alliances' troops in central Europe. The levels are to be established as a result of the two-stage reduction. The proposed procedure, on the one hand, meets the Warsaw Pact countries' demands that the continued unhindered buildup by certain countries of the numerical strength of their troops should be prevented and, on the other, imposes no individual restrictions on specific countries. It is this that the NATO members oppose.

The socialist countries' new proposals are a major real move calculated to ensure the rapid reaching of agreements in Vienna. It is no accident that they aroused great interest throughout the world. An unusually large number of representatives of the press, telegraph agencies, radio and television assembled for the press conference held in the Hofburg after the socialist countries' new proposals had been submitted. The following morning the newspapers carried big headlines: "Moscow's New Proposals"; "Eastern Countries' New Initiative", "Troop Reductions of 40,000 Servicemen"; "Powerful Boost to Vienna Talks." The first commentaries note that the new proposals are a significant contribution by the socialist countries to the future of the talks. [paragraph continues]

They are reaffirming their interest in the speediest progress at the Vienna talks. In this connection a number of commentators wrote that this time the West will clearly not succeed in avoiding serious discussion of the proposals. Otherwise this will damage the North Atlantic bloc countries' prestige. Other newspapers were more skeptical: The new proposals may break the deadlock at the talks, but no direct positive response from the West's representatives can be expected until the elections in the United States and the FRG are over.

As yet the response has not come. At the two sessions held since 10 July the Western countries' representatives have adopted an evasive stance. On the one hand they declare that the new proposals "are being carefully studied in all their aspects" and, on the other, they are making remarks to the effect that even these far-reaching compromise proposals are still not enough. They cannot satisfy the NATO countries since, so it is claimed, "they are not all-embracing." Talk to the effect that it is impossible to monitor the withdrawal of Soviet troops from central Europe has started up once again. Once again, mention is being made of the "geographical factor" which, it is claimed, gives an advantage to the Soviet Union, which is close to central Europe; whereas the United States, being a long way from the continent, is at a disadvantage. You might imagine the "geographical factor" something new and hitherto unknown. The principle, territory and purpose of the Vienna talks were outlined back at the very beginning of the talks.

Answering the Western representatives, Ambassador A. Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, stressed that the socialist countries' proposals of 10 July are capable of extricating the talks from their deadlock and bringing them substantially nearer to a first agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. He called on the Western states to accept the proposal of 30 November 1978 on not increasing the numerical strength of armed forces personnel in central Europe during the negotiations. Wieland stressed that the USSR, Poland, the CSSR and the GDR are already following this practice; that is confirmed by the exchange of numerical data. Touching on the second part of the socialist states' proposals, he stated that the machinery they envisage for maintaining the "collective ceilings" on the numberical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states' armed forces in personnel in central Europe after the completion of the two stages of reductions is a considerable step toward meeting the West halfway and can play a constructive role.

At the recent Moscow talks between the USSR and FRG leaders L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's firm desire to seek at the Vienna talks settlements according with the principle of not damaging the security of either side. He stated the USSR's readiness to do everything in its power to ensure that the Vienna talks proceed more actively and constructively. The just-ended 21st round of the Vienna talks is evidence that the socialist countries' words are not at variance with their deeds. It is now the turn of the Western countries. By accepting the Warsaw Pact countries' new proposals they can make an answering contribution to preparing the first agreement in Vienna.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD252158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Jul 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, with Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, international affairs journalist; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Vsevolod Nikolayevich, you have described in great detail the history of the preparations for the all-European conference and the clauses contained in the Final Act, what has been done as far as its implementation is concerned? I think that all our listeners would be interested to hear this, particularly Oleg Aleksaudrovich Shirokov from Stavropolskiy Kray, Igor Aleksandrovich Dudarov from Moscow, and Tikhon Petrovoich from Norilsk.

Implementation of Final Act

[Sofinskiy] Immediately after the end of the conference, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries embarked upon energetic efforts to carry out in practice the clauses of the Final Act. Their first step was to publish that document. It was published, distributed and brought to the attention of the Soviet people in full and on a wide scale--in tens of millions of copies. The Soviet Union was the first state to embody in legislative form--in the new Soviet constitution--all the principles contained in the Final Act of the conference. For the first time in European history the voluntary exchange of information between states on major military exercises carried out in areas defined by the Final Act and the invitation of observers to those exercises began to be practiced. During that period, the socialist countries came out with a whole number of new, important initiatives aimed at deepening detente, strengthening peace and expanding international cooperation in the most varied fields. Since 1975 the Soviet Union alone has concluded over 30 agreements on trade and economic questions with West European countries. Cultural contacts have become noticeably more active; tourism has grown, and working conditions for foreign journalists have improved. In accordance with the Final Act there was a meeting in Belgrade of the representatives of the 35 states which took part in the all-European conference, and that meeting confirmed the trend towards developing detente despite all sorts of opposition by its opponents.

It must be stated, however, that these developments in Europe, and in the world in general, do not suit all the participants of the Final Act. As a result of the increased activity by the forces of imperialism and reaction, the leader of which at present is the Carter administration, the international situation has become considerably more complex. The threat to the cause of peace and detente has grown considerably. The present deterioration of international relations did not take place suddenly. Two years ago the NATO Council decided in Washington to increase military budgets annually. At the end of last year, the NATO members adopted the U.S. plan for the production and deployment in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles. Under various pretexts, the U.S. administration is delaying ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation. The United States demonstratively broke off a series of talks on a number of aspects of arms race limitation. Even the Olympic movement, which embodies the ideals of peace, friendship and the coming together of peoples, has been subjected to crude pressure by the U.S. Government. It should be noted, however, that in the past few days we have all witnessed the futility of those efforts with the successful opening of the Olympic games.

As can be seen, this is a whole chain of actions which signify an overall turnabout in Washington's policy. The world today is essentially faced with the choice of which direction to move in: on the path leading to the deepening of detente and the expansion of peaceful cooperation, as envisaged, incidentally, in the Final Act, or the revival of a dangerous confrontation. Under these conditions, the extensive range of proposals for strengthening peace and security which was put forward by the socialist countries in Warsaw this May at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee has instilled in millions of people the hope that the present exacerbation of the international situation can be overcome, and that in the 1980's Europe and all mankind will be able to preserve and continue the beneficial process of detente and cooperation.

This aim should be served, among other things, by the forthcoming meeting in Madrid--a meeting of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference and which signed the Final Act 5 years ago. It will take place this November. We will have the opportunity to talk about this in greater detail at a later time. But now, if one is to speak briefly about our approach to the Madrid meeting, it would be correct to refer to the declaration by the Warsaw Treaty member states which was adopted this May in Warsaw. In the opinion of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries the possibility exists for completing the Madrid meeting with the agreement of practical steps on the military and political aspects of European security and on the development of cooperation in all spheres. In other words, we believe that the Final Act is based on a potential which can play no small positive role in the present situation in the interests of peace and security.

Results of Republican Convention

[Kosovan] As you know, the national convention of the Republican Party has taken place in Detroit. At this convention, the candidates for the presidency and vice presidency were nominated and the party's election program was adopted. This was the official agenda of the convention. What lies behind the decisions of the Republic convention? What are their chances in the struggle against the Democrats? These and other questions are contained in letters from Aleksandr Petrovich Nikoforov of Moscow, Konstantin Yuriyevich Kadonskiy of Kiev, Petr Evgenyevich Krasnov of Ust-Kut, and many other listeners. We have shown your letters, esteemed comrades, to a regular participant in our program, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Oleg Nikolayevich, what, in your opinion, are the main results of the Republicans' convention?

[Anichkin] One could say that a reply to this question has already been given. Our press has given much coverage and comment to this event. Nevertheless it is worth paying attention to certain aspects, which it seems to me, are interesting. First concerning the Republican candidates.

The name of Ronald Reagan is quite well known. He has been around the American political scene for a long time now, and has frequently attracted the attention of both press and public. He came into politics from the Hollywood film and television studios, and obviously this experience was a not unimportant factor in his success in election campaigns, when he was first trying his chances as a politician.

Reagan was governor of the United States largest state--in terms of population--California, which has come to hold an important place in the country's political life. Probably no major political campaign can do without California, and therefore, many politicians have paid particular attention to strengthening their position in that state.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I would like to ask you to answer a question from Sergey Nikolayevich Antonov of Smolenskaya Oblast. He asks: When did Reagan first attempt to be the candidate for the presidency from the Republican Party?

[Anichkin] The first time was in 1968. He then challenged such well known Republican activists as Nelson Rockefeller and Nixon. He was not successful on that occasion, but left his mark, or more precisely, staked a claim, as they say, for the future. His second attempt at the nomination for the presidency was in 1976. In that year he was beaten by Gerald Ford, the incumbent president. The Republicans as you remember, lost that election and Jimmy Carter reached the White House.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, Reagan is described as a politician of the right in the Republican Party. What precisely does this mean?

[Anichkin] Reagan's political philosophy is known. He represents the rightwing of the Republicans, and has now rallied to his banner those Republicans who at various times and on various occasions have expressed conservative views. Reagan has always stressed the need for building U.S. military might, so that the country does not yield pride of place to anyone in strength and can hold supremacy. All his political, military-strategic and ideological concepts, if one can call them that, are based on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Reagan himself does not conceal this and quite frequently permits himself to go too far in his statements on the subject.

In brief, this time the Republicans have nominated one of their conservative political activists for the presidential post, and this appears to reflect the position in the party itself, and primarily in its leadership.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how can one assess the nomination for the vice presidency of George Bush, who during the primary elections was Reagan's chief rival?

[Anichkin] When Reagan chose Bush, he did not, in my opinion, do so out of any great liking for the man, but rather because of practical considerations. He wanted, so to say, to balance his conservatism with the moderation of George Bush, so that the Republican team, as they call it, will not appear at the presidential election as orthodox-conservative, but more all-embracing. At the presidential election, the Republicans are counting on pulling in the votes not only of their regular supporters, but also on obtaining the support of some Democrats, from that sector of the population which has not yet decided for whom to vote on the day of the presidential election.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, one of our listeners, asks us to dwell in detail on this aspect, and asks this question? What, in this respect, are the positive aspects of George Bush?

[Anichkin] George Bush has quite a wide political base. He himself comes from Texas, which is politically important. He has quite a solid position in the northeastern regions of the country. At any rate, the results of the primaries indicated this. In general Bush has a reputation as an experienced politician, who at various times has acted in many capacities. He has been a member of the House of Representatives, chairman of the National Council of the Republican Party, a U.S. representative at the United Nations, head of the U.S. Liaison Mission in Beijing, and at one time, he was director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Many delegates look on the Reagan and Bush candidacies as the best combination of the political figures who have recently been in the forefront of the Republican Party.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what do the Democratic leaders say about their opponents you have just named?

[Anichkin] The Democrats do not conceal the fact that they face a formidable opponent. President Carter has admitted that Reagan and Bush comprise a very strong team.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, our press has already given an assessment of the Republicans' election platform, which proclaims a course for the arms race and the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union. Do they really hope to win the election on such a program?

[Anichkin] Naturally, the Republican election platform, permeated with militarism, clearly harks back to the past, so to speak, when the United States' policy was concerned only with strength, with its own military might. In this program, the following aim is set: to achieve overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union. This refers to creating the latest weapons systems and considerably increasing military expenditures. In fact, this is a retreat from the Soviet-U.S. understanding on limiting strategic weapons, signed by Republican presidents. Such calls, at first sight, might seem absurd and even inexplicable for the present day. However, one must consider the fact that the course of the Carter administration, aimed at whipping up a chauvinist psychosis and at fanning anti-Sovietism, is producing results. And the Republicans, with rightwingers predominating in the leadership, would like to adapt to this situation. Observers, including American ones, note that the Republicans are going into the election with the most conservative program since 1964, when their presidential candidate was the not unknown Barry Goldwater. All this shows that the Republicans' program looks not to the future, but to the past.

On the other hand, this election document is of a tactical, opportunist nature. It is entirely based on criticism of the Democratic administration. Sometimes they criticize the Democrats for things which they themselves were doing not long ago.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, there are quite a lot of such demagogic passages in the Republican platform, are there not?

[Anichkin] There certainly are. Judge for yourself. On the one hand, they talk of their intention to make a considerable cut in taxes, and the other, to make a considerable increase in military appropriations, up to $100 billion. At the same time, they declare that they are determined to balance the budget, which has had a growing deficit year after year. You must agree that these tasks cannot be fulfilled. It is impossible to eliminate the budget deficit while increasing military expenditures and cutting the budget income from taxes.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is known that the Republicans are accusing the Democrats of being responsible for virtually all the country's present problems. What is behind this?

[Anichkin] They say that the country is divided, has weak leadership, lacks prospects, has lost its standing and prestige in the world, and so on. The Democrats, as it were, answer these accusations from their political opponents in their own draft election platform, compiled for presentation to the Democratic Convention to be held in mid-August. This document says that it was in just this sorry state that the Democrats took over the country from the Republicans, from the Nixon and Ford administrations. In other words, this is the traditional slinging match between the two bourgeois parties which replace each other in power in the White House. This is the whole point of the mechanism, in brief, of the so-called two-party system.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what forecasts are now being made about the outcome of the confrontation between Reagan and Carter?

[Anichkin] There are lots of forecasts, in particular, opinion polls are being held. They give the advantage to the Republican candidate at this time. But to make any assessment of the prospects for the finale of this struggle, it seems to me to be still too early. Furthermore, the Democratic Party convention has not yet been held. Let us wait until this happens.

Political Situation in Iceland

[Kosovan] Our mail often brings not only questions about international relations, but also requests for us to describe what is going on in one country or another. Today we have selected from our mailbag letters which concern a small state in northern Europe--Iceland. Here, in particular, is what listener Mikhail Stepanovich Yakov from Kalinin writes: "I recently read in the newspaper a report that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had sent Mrs Vigdis Finnbogadottir, the president of Iceland, a telegram conveying his congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of her election as president of Iceland, as well as wishes for the prosperity of the Icelandic nation. Could you tell me when the elections took place in that country and about the political situation in Iceland? Requests for us to throw light in our program on the situation in Iceland have been made by many other listeners, including Aksenov from Perm, Viktor Sergeyevich Babayev from Riga, and Nikolay Vasilyevich Safonov from Vladivostok. We asked TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov to answer your letters, dear comrades.

[Krasikov] The Supreme Court of Iceland recently upheld a decision by the Central Electoral Commission which, having counted all the votes cast by the electorate on election day, 29 June, declared Vigdis Finnbogadottir, a prominent figure in the country's women's movement, the new head of state.

[Kosovan] If I am not mistaken, she is the first woman president in the history of Europe?

[Krasikov] Yes, we know cases of women monarchs and female premiers, but never before in Europe have there been any female presidents. Another interesting thing is that this is a country where there is a widespread antiwar movement, which is unprecedented for NATO, Iceland being a part of that bloc. Mrs Finnbogadottir gained victory in the elections under the slogans of fighting for the shutting down of the U.S. military base in the town of Keflavik and against the storing of nuclear weapons there which is dangerous not only for other peoples, but also for the people of Iceland themselves. They realize this full well, showing it in the election results.

In 1918 Iceland gained its independence, although formally the head of state, at that time and after that date, was the king of Denmark. In 1944 a new step was taken towards a strengthening Icelandic independence: This island was proclaimed a republic. In a massive, three-story building of parliament, which is called the Althing in Iceland, under bas-reliefs of the patron spirits of the eagle, the dragon, the bull and the giant, deputies chosen in general elections discussed and decided important state matters. However, at that time the cold war began, which was unleashed by the United States and other Western powers against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. In 1949, as you will remember, the aggressive North Atlantic bloc was set up, and the then Icelandic leaders, giving way to pressure from across the ocean, decided to join NATO. Thus, Iceland became an adjunct to the U.S. military machine, and from that time the most important decisions concerning the fate of that small and traditionally peace-loving state began to be taken no longer in Reykjavik, but in Washington.

[Kosovan] However, judging by the latest elections, the people of Iceland have not abandoned the desire to decide their own fate themselves?

[Krasikov] No, they have not. Incidentally, that desire was in fact manifested previously. The question of Iceland's role and place in the world today, and particularly in northern Europe, has long been debated intensively in that country. Leftwing forces, the trade unions and various public organizations have for many years been struggling against the pro-U.S. course of the country's main bourgeois party. That party, incidentally, is called the Independence Party; in the leftwing camp, however, it is described as none other than the "party of subjugation"--to the interests of foreign imperialist circles.

In June, 1978, the Independence Party was defeated in the regular parliamentary elections and lost control over the government. In the fall of the same year a new government was formed which included representatives of the socio-democratic party, the Progressive Party and People's Union, an organization which expresses the interests of the working people of Iceland. This winter, after the government crisis, a new Council of Ministers was created in Iceland. This was also a coalition, but excluded the Social Democrats. Iceland's prime minister, Thoroddsen, recently gave an interview to the West German newspaper, DIE WELT. In particular, he was asked the following question: Mr Prime Minister, is Iceland the only member of NATO where communists take part in the government? Here I shall add myself that the West German newspapers call members of the People's Union Party "communists." Does this mean, the newspaper correspondent continued, that your country will move away from the Western alliance to a position of neutrality, or in the future will side with the East? This is how the prime minister answered: It is true that the People's Union, a socialist-oriented party, is a part of my coalition government, and it has never concealed the fact that it is against NATO membership. The rest of the government, however, does not demand that we break with the North Atlantic alliance.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Adreyevich, so it is only the People's Union that comes out in favor of leaving NATO and shutting down the U.S. base?

[Krasikov] I think I would divide your question into two parts. As far as Iceland's participation in NATO is concerned, that is right--at present only one of the political parties comes out clearly and unambiguously in favor of leaving that aggressive bloc, and that is the People's Union. The other parties, including the Progressive Party and the Social Democratic Party, for the time being have not made up their minds to pose the question in such a radical way. But as far as Washington's attempts to turn Iceland into a sort of unsinkable aircraft carrier for NATO, as the newspapers write, are concerned, on this matter the people of Iceland have a more decisive attitude. Not long ago Althing deputies of three parties--the Progressive Party, the Social Democratic Party and the People's Union, which, as we can see, are the three parties which took part in the first coalition government after the elections in 1978 and represent two parties which are now in government plus the Social Democrats--submitted to parliament a bill officially banning the storing in the country of nuclear weapons in any form, on the ground, under water or on board aircraft crossing Icelandic airspace. That bill will be examined by the Althing as soon as it convenes for its next session, after the end of the summer recess in parliament.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, in conclusion, please answer letters from Aleksandr Sergeyevich Sarakumskiy from Sochi, Fedor Matveyevich Ivanov from Ufa and Andrey Nikolayevich Borisov from Tashkent, who ask how relations between Iceland and our country are developing.

[Krasikov] It must be said that in our mutual relations there do not exist any difficulties or disputes. Political relations are developing on the basis of the well known principles of peaceful coexistence. Last year an official delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited Iceland, and at present an Icelandic parliamentary delegation is preparing for a visit to the Soviet Union. There are regular contacts at other levels. In the economic sphere things in general are favorable. Recently, incidentally, in Reykjavik a routine Soviet-Icelandic meeting, or rather talks, on trade took place. A protocol was signed on reciprocal deliveries of goods in the period 1981-85, in other words for the next 5 years. Cultural links are also expanding and judging by everything it can be said that the future for Soviet-Icelandic friendly relations hold not bad prospects. The results of the recent presidential elections in Iceland also provide grounds for predicting such prospects.

SOLTAN: UN SESSION MUST CONDEMN ISRAEL, VOTE FOR SANCTIONS

LD281904 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The commentary is by Yuriy Soltan on the emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly discussing the Palestinian question. Here is what he writes:

Emergency sessions of the United Nations General Assembly are held when there is a threat to peace in some region of the world or when the future of a whole nation is at stake. This is the situation in the Middle East now where the basic rights of the 4 million Palestinian nation [as heard] are being mercilessly violated. Palestine was seized by the Israeli aggressors. Tel Aviv has worked out a plan for what it calls developing this land, actually Judeaizing it.

Israel disregards both public opinion and United Nations resolutions. The United States has taken the disgraceful stance of condoning the Israeli aggressors. Together with its billions in military aid, this is Washington's payment for Israel's holding the key allowing the United States, as the American WALL STREET JOURNAL put it, to exert influence on the events in the region of the Middle East.

Egypt's President as-Sadat, who signed a separate deal with Israel in Camp David 2 years ago, has betrayed the Palestinians. Camp David made the life of the Palestinians even worse, the Middle East problems even more acute, the piles of weaponry even higher, and the prospects for improving the situation even gloomier. The Middle East is turning into a powder keg with its conflicts jeopardizing world peace and security. This is what spokesman for different nations have said at the emergency session of the General Assembly. They have condemned not only Israel but also its sponsor, the United States and its accomplice Egypt. A group of countries has submitted a draft resolution which stresses that a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible without withdrawing Israel's troops from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without resolving the Palestinian problem fairly on the basis of respect for the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish a state of their own. All talk on the Middle East, the draft says, should involve on the basis of equality the Palestinian Liberation Organization with which more than 100 countries maintain official relations.

Even before the voting, however, which is to take place late Monday or Tuesday, New York time, the representative of the United States referred to the draft as one-sided and unrealistic. Israel's delegation in its turn has announced that it would not recognize a resolution drawn up in this spirit.

The Palestinian problem which is the heart of a Middle East settlement must be resolved without delay. The Soviet Union believes that the UN General Assembly must take steps that would show that members of the United Nations are prepared to impose on Israel very severe sanctions if it continues to refuse to comply with the UN resolution on the Palestinian question.

FINNISH PRESIDENT KEKKONEN ARRIVES FOR OLYMPICS

LD261750 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 26, TASS--President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen came to Moscow today. As an honorary guest he will be present at the games of the 22nd Olympics.

At the airport, Urho Kekkonen was welcomed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, chairman of the Olympics-80 organising committee Ignatiy Novikov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, and other officials. Finland's Ambassador to the USSR Jakko Hallama was among the welcoming party.

Kosygin, Kekkonen Visit Olympics

LD271842 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--President of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen was sightseeing today in Olympic Moscow. He visited the new sports centre at Krylatskoe and watched the rowing competitions. Present there together with him was member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alexey Kosygin.

In the afternoon Urho Kaleva Kekkonen watched the athletic competitions at the Central Lenin Stadium.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES, CONFERS WITH BITAT OF ALGERIA

LD281804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today Bitat, member of the Politburo of the Algerian National Liberation Front and chairman of the country's National Assembly, who is in the Soviet Union as a guest to the Olympic games.

During a friendly conversation, questions linked with a further widening and deepening of relations between the USSR and Algeria and cooperation between parliamentarians of the two countries, as well as certain international problems, were touched upon.

PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. AT LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE CITED

LD291000 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 29, TASS--The participants in the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, which opened here, have most resolutely condemned the unilateral move by Washington, which recently sanctioned the activity of U.S. private companies extracting mineral resources from an international area of seabed. A representative of the Group of 77 has expressed on behalf of the developing countries a protest against the unlawful actions of the U.S. administration.

Support for this stand has been expressed by delegates of the GDR, Cuba, Peru, India, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Vietnam and many other countries. U.S. legislation, the representative of the Philippines said, creates an unfavorable atmosphere for completing the talks on the convention being drafted up by the conference.

The Canadian delegate described the law recently adopted in Washington as unjustified, undesirable and inappropriate. Rejecting actions from the positions of diktat which may lead only to the failure of the conference, he called for holding talks at the Geneva forum in the spirit of goodwill.

While condemning the imperialist policy of the USA, which is directed at dividing and capturing the resources of seabed, Soviet representative Semen Kozyrev stressed the necessity of a just settlement of the main problems of the Law of the Sea meeting the interests of all countries, which would contribute to peace and international cooperation in the development of the world ocean.

WEST-OPEC CONFLICT, WORLD OIL SITUATION ASSESSED

LD281510 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Oil remains a focal issue in the world today. It also seems to be in the heart of bitter contradictions between Western nations and oil-producing developing states. At present the West tries to blame the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, for almost all its economic difficulties, primarily for the acute energy crisis and an incredible rate of inflation.

At the recent summit of the big seven in Venice, Italy, the leaders of the most powerful capitalist nations reiterated their accusations aimed at OPEC. But is this organization really responsible for economic hardships the West is going through? The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES has published an article by Ruben Andreasyan, a Soviet oil expert. Mr Andreasyan assesses the world oil situation. Here are the highlights.

In 1979 and throughout last winter there was an acute shortage of oil on the market and importers rushed to buy. On the Rotterdam spot market the price of oil reached $45 a barrel, considerably higher than the price of oil delivered under long-term contracts. And yet there were no grounds for panic. In 1979 oil output in the capitalist world topped the 1978 level by five percent. In the OPEC countries oil output also rose by five percent. At the same time fuel consumption in the capitalist world did not increase, and in the United States it even dropped by two percent. This was because of a decline in the rate of economic growth and through energy saving methods.

What then caused the new oil rush? It was started by the actions of the U.S. ruling circles and the oil monopolies. The sharp crisis in Washington's relations with Tehran led to the suspension of Iranian oil exports to the United States. The White House threats of military action against Iran created a danger of an armed conflict in the Persian Gulf area. The consumers of oil from that region, the West European countries and Japan, feared they might be left without any source of oil supplies. Taking advantage of this fear, U.S. and other oil companies reduced oil deliveries to the consumer and began selling fuel at exorbitant prices through dummy firms on the Rotterdam spot market. Importers also rushed to build up their commercial reserves.

According to OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz of Venezuela, the capitalist states stocked up 700 million tons of oil by the end of last year. A number of countries are reported to have a 3- to 4-months supply. The West regards its oil reserves as a major trump card in the struggle against the developing oil-exporting countries. The trump card is being played first of all by the U.S. administration against the Iranian revolution. The argument used to persuade its Western partners to apply economic sanctions against Iran is that they will lose nothing by doing so since their oil reserves are large and the share of Iranian oil in their imports and consumption has noticeably fallen.

For instance Washington heartily approved Japan's decision to stop buying Iranian oil, describing it as a political move. However, the Japanese said it was prompted by purely business considerations. Washington also tries to benefit from the strained relations between Iran and some of the Arab countries, primarily neighboring Iraq.

Such are the oil trumps used by the United States, but can they insure success? Examining the situation on the oil market TIME magazine came to a rather pessimistic conclusion. The real danger of a complete Iranian cut-off, it wrote, is that it could panic oil importing nations into bidding for supplies that they do not really need, which would send the cost of petroleum rocketing all over again. This rather reasonable conclusion indicates that the United States is drawing its Western allies into a situation likely to cause them considerable economic losses.

Small wonder that despite Washington's pressure the Common Market countries decided to annul only those contracts with Iran which had been concluded after 4 November, 1979, the day the U.S. Embassy staff was taken hostage in Tehran. The sanctions practically did not affect the oil purchases, as the main contract for 1980 had been concluded earlier.

Leaders of some Western countries assume that Iran and OPEC have no possibilities of defending their interests, but this is not so. In order to regain a more stable position on the market, a number of oil-exporting countries decided to cut down oil output beginning with the second quarter of this year. The total reduction will amount to 75 million tons a year or more than the surplus that has accumulated on the market. Washington's hopes that Mexico would produce 200 million tons of oil a year and increase its deliveries to the United States also proved groundless. Mexican secretary for foreign affairs, Jorge Castaneda, stressed it is not in our interests to concentrate our export on individual countries, especially the United States.

Simultaneously with the reduction of oil output Kuwait announced a sharp cut in oil deliveries to three large companies -- Gulf Oil, British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell. Iraq also cut its oil supplies to these companies. The example of Kuwait and Iraq may prove tempting to many other countries. Thus the offensive against the international oil cartel and its American core is intensifying from two sides, from both the oil exporters and the oil importers.

And then there is this observation, during the oil embargo against Israel's allies in 1973 Iran, then ruled by the shah, did not back the Arab members of OPEC, thereby greatly reducing the effectiveness of this measure. Today the situation is different. Iran's oil minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'Infar said that if the United States mined the Iranian waterways it would deprive the whole world of oil from the region. We have had negotiations on this question with our Arab brothers, he pointed out, as soon as we discontinue our oil exports, they will also stop their deliveries to the Western world.

A meeting of OPEC reaffirmed the intention of the member-countries not to replace the export of Iranian oil on the world market.

United States preparations of an armed aggression in the Persian Gulf area are just short of putting a match to a barrel of oil. And will the United States and some of its more zealous allies prove sensible enough not to do that? For confrontation on the oil issue may be likened to a card game with the use of trumps only figuratively. The reality is much more serious and much more dangerous.

U.S. FAILURE TO ACCEDE TO IRANIAN DEMANDS SCORED

LD281532 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Our observer Leonid Levchenko deals with events in Iran, and this is what he wrote:

Washington has reacted to the death of the deposed shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in Cairo, with a message of condolences signed by the President. News agencies note, however, that the message contains no mention of the close friendship so characteristic of the relations between the former monarch and the United States, and little wonder. Acknowledgment of these relations would have served as a reminder that the shah regime had been an obedient conductor and enforcer of Washington's policy in the Middle East and southwest Asia, a region whose oil and other raw materials have always attracted the owners of American oil companies as an easy source of fabulous profits. In the quarter century of the shah's tyrannical rule, the American-dominated international oil consortium drained out of Iran more than 2.5 thousand million tons of oil. The open plunder went parallel with unceremonious interference in Iran's domestic affairs. The country was flooded with all sorts of American advisers whose chief function was that of spying. Many of them instructed the shah's army in methods of suppressing massive acts of insurgence. The same purpose was served by the generous supplies of American weapons. During the last 2 years preceding the revolution more than 60,000 Iranians were killed and over 100,000 crippled in torture chambers. The bill for all these crimes was presented to Washington as well as to the former shah regime.

The Iranian people insist that the American authorities should apologize for the wrong done and return to Iran the national wealth taken out by the shah's family, estimated at scores of thousands of millions of dollars. Since that demand was advanced America has committed more actions against Iran. The most flagrant of them include a conspiracy to overthrow the present government, an economic blockade, threat to use force against the Iranian revolution, and the abortive military landing venture that the world community censured as a particularly crude act of interference and violation of Iran's sovereignty. And what's more there are indications that Washington intends to continue its anti-Iranian policy. American officials have practically never mentioned any desire on the part of Washington to look for peaceful ways of settling the problem with Iran. The Iranian leaders on the other hand have more than once declared that they do see such ways. To resolve the crisis in the American-Iranian relations, they say, Washington must find enough courage to admit its complicity in the crimes the shah regime committed against the Iranian people and terminate its subversive activities against the country. But the American administration prefers another way. Instead of agreeing to talks, it keeps escalating military preparations. Such reckless steps pose a threat not only to the security of Iran; they jeopardize the security of all other countries in the region and menace world peace.

REAGAN CONVENTION SPEECH 'MORE MODERATE' THAN PLATFORM

LD291113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Barsukov "Letter From Detroit": "After the 'Coronation'"]

[Text] The Joe Louis Arena in Detroit, where the impressive political spectacle called the "U.S. Republican Party Convention" played last week, is swarming with workmen skillfully cutting into large blocks the stage and the special studios for television reporters.

The delegates have long since left and returned to their everyday election concerns, after paying tribute to the hospitality of the residents and efficiency of the authorities of America's auto manufacturing capital. Incidentally, the authorities have done well financially--the convention delegates and many guests left no less than $37 million in the city coffers. The 6,000 American and foreign journalists who assembled in Detriot for the convention period are now covering current affairs. But the Republican convention still remains the main topic in the press here.

Just what are the results of the Republican Party convention? So far as its formal results are concerned, they probably turned out as planned. Long before the convention began it was perfectly clear that it would prove to be the "coronation" of Ronald Reagan, who ensured he would obtain the Republican Party presidential nomination during the primaries. And that is what happened. "Reagan's convention," as American journalists dubbed it, proceeded without the turbulent clashes that have always marked Republican forums in the past. What was stressed this time was the unity within Republican ranks. There were indeed few appreciable disagreements at the convention, but this was due mostly to the clear predominance of conservatively inclined Republicans among the delegates, and also to well organized work behind the scenes.

The American press has acknowledged that the Detroit convention was extremely conservative, and that the Republican platform it adopted was even more conservative than the mood prevailing in the party. But this conservatism probably also contains the main danger threatening Republican candidates' chances in November's elections.

The Republican Party has always been the minority party. It remains that even today. Public opinion polls show that only 39 percent of American voters regard themselves as Republicans, so the party has won presidential elections only when it has succeeded in winning over the votes of Democrats and independents. This is also the task facing the Republican Party in 1980, and it was taken into account by the convention organizers.

At any rate, this task has determined the dual nature of the Republicans' election strategy. On the one hand the Detroit convention elaborated a political platform that secured the approval of the majority of delegates, who subscribe to extreme rightwing views on domestic policy issues and to a so-called "tough approach" in international affairs. On the other hand, the Republican Party leadership is worried that the Republican platform, especially the foreign policy section, could scare voters off with its straightforwardness, which verges on recklessness. In this connection people are noting the appreciable divergence between the categorically formulated foreign policy aims of the Republican plafform and the more diffuse and moderate formulas contained in the convention speeches by the presidential and vice presidential candidates.

Although publicly the Republicans are extremely optimistic about their chances in the presidential election, behind the scenes at the convention there was an intensive quest for a vice presidential candidate capable of strengthening the Republican ticket as much as possible. The Republican Party leadership regarded former President Ford as such a candidate. Despite protracted negotiations between representatives of Reagan and Ford, the deal did not take place and the attempt to hammer together the "dream ticket" was unsuccessful. Reagan was forced to agree to the reserve candidate--G. Bush, his recent rival in the primaries.

The unexpected change of vice presidential candidate again prompted talk of internal disagreements within the Republican ranks. Be that as it may, the Republicans have made their choice. An intense election campaign whose outcome no one is venturing to predict lies ahead.

ANALYST CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN PERSIAN GULF

LD282140 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 28 Jul 80

["American Threat to Persian Gulf Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said in a U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT interview that only the United States could offset direct Soviet military threat to Persian Gulf countries.

This and similar statements, that are made in Washington nearly every day, cannot but give rise to surprise and indignation. It is well-known to all that it is not the Soviet Union, but the United States that threatens Persian Gulf countries by having concentrated in that region large air and naval forces.

Two aircraft-carrier strike groups, headed by Constellation and Eisenhower, and escort ships--25 ships in all--are now in direct proximity of Iranian shores. Aboard aircraft carriers there are about 150 combat planes. Five landing ships, including the helicopter-carrier Guadalcanal with 1,800 marines aboard, were moved from the Mediterranean as reinforcement to that fleet.

New American bases are planned to be stationed on foreign lands. These are intended, above all, for deployment of units of the interventionist "quick deployment corps". Such bases are planned to be established in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman, let alone Israel. With their help the United States seeks to ensure its domination in that area, to establish control over sources of Arab and Iranian oil and routes of its transportation.

The profused talk of Brown and other American officials about "a Soviet threat" have one aim--that of covering up the continuing build-up of the American military presence in key areas of the world, which the United States, having no right whatsoever, announced as zones of "vital American interests".

The aggressive policy of the United States towards countries of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf is the main threat to the peoples of the region. The facts convince them of falsity of imperialist propaganda about "a Soviet military threat". Indicative in this connection is a statement made by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah. "We are not threatened by any actions from Russia. We are 100 percent sure of that and not only Kuwait, but also all countries of the Persian Gulf", he said in an interview to the correspondent of the American U.P.I.

Similar statements were made by many other Arab leaders.

The people of Iran and other countries of the Persian Gulf have the inalienable right to decide their future on their own, without any interference of American imperialism. They have the inalienable right to determine the way of their development. The large build-up of the presence and activities of the American Navy in the Indian Ocean, the expansion of the existing and establishment of new military bases there, runs the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, are at variance with the U.N.-approved plan of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, present a threat to security and independence of many countries, lead to creation of a new seat of international tension.

CIA CLAIM OF ENERGY CRISIS IN 1980'S 'TOTALLY UNFOUNDED'

LD251401 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Col E. Kuzin article: "About a CIA Fraud"]

[Text] The capitalist world is currently experiencing a prfound energy crisis, which is a heavy burden, especially on working people's shoulders. Even the mightiest imperialist country--the United States--has not avoided the serious consequences of this crisis.

In an attempt to somehow "justify" the deteriorating situation with regard to fuel and energy resources and oil in particular in the West, bourgeois propaganda resorts to anti-Soviet lies and slander and tries to "prove" that the situation in the Soviet Union is not better than it is in the capitalist world.

For instance, newspapers and magazines in the United States, Britain, the FRG and other Western countries are full of "sensational" reports such as the following: "Even before the year 2000 the Soviet Union will have exhausted its potential oil extraction"; "In 1977 the U.S. CIA disclosed that oil extraction in the USSR is decreasing"; "As early as the mid-eighties the Soviet Union will be consuming more oil than it produces. This will force it to import oil, which will lead to serious clashes of interest between the superpowers in the Near East" and so forth.

It is characteristic that many bourgeois newspapers and magazines in the capitalist countries, in producing "forecasts" of the state of the Soviet fuel and energy base, cite an American CIA report submitted to the U.S. Government. Incidentally, this is the third such CIA report in the last 20 years to provide an "analysis" and "prospects" for the development of the USSR's fuel and energy base. The Soviet oil-producing industry occupies first position in the report, according to the foreign press.

The first such CIA report was published in 1958 with the aim of setting the USSR against the oil-producing countries. If this report's forecasts had been vindicated, Western countries would at present be literally "swamped" with Soviet oil. If the forecasts of the American intelligence service's second report had proved correct, the USSR "would be standing in line in the Western oil markets" as a buyer.

The latest CIA forecast predicts "a deepening of the energy crisis in the USSR at the beginning of the eighties," which allegedly means there is the "danger of a clash between East and West over Near Eastern oil."

You have to admit that the American CIA makes too many forecasts; nonetheless, they are not borne out in practice. Indeed, they cannot be, since they have no real basis. Let us turn to the historical facts. In 1958 all the Western countries consumed 700 million tons of oil. Oil production in the Soviet Union was then 113 million tons, of which our country exported less than 10 million tons to the West. So the idea that the West would then be "flooded with Red oil" either could have arisen from an over active imagination or was created deliberately, on the basis of the sheerest fantasy.

Let us also recall the fact that at the beginning of the sixties Washington and the NATO strategists embargoed the sale to the USSR of large-diameter pipes for constructing oil pipelines, claiming that in this way they would be able to "avoid Western dependence on Russian oil and retard the development of the Soviet oil-producing industry. Moscow wants to use its oil to blackmail the whole North Atlantic alliance," imperialist propaganda proclaimed at the time.

Everyone knows the ignominious end of that farce. The realistically minded business circles and governments of a number of West European countries disagreed with the notorious "NATO embargo" in the interests of developing mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries. For instance, the FRG continued selling large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union.

Our country does not deny the fact that the large-diameter pipes and the other technical equipment the Soviet Union received during those years from certain West European countries to some extent promoted the further growth of oil production. However, the great successes we scored in this sphere were achieved largely thanks to the startup of production of these items by Soviet heavy industry and domestic machine building.

We will not go far for our examples; let us take 1978. That year production of oil and gas condensate in the USSR reached 572 million tons, compared with 420 million tons in the United States and 410 million tons in Saudi Arabia.

In 1958-1976 the Soviet Union increased its exports of oil and petroleum products to Western countries approximately sixfold--that is, to almost 60 million tons. In 1976 the USSR exported 12 million tons of oil and petroleum products to Italy, while the corresponding figures for other countries were: more than 7 million tons to the FRG; about 6 million tons to France; about 2.7 million tons to Sweden; 2 million tons to Greece, approaching 1.5 million tons to Austria; and so forth.

The foreign press notes that these and the other Western countries that delivered their goods to the USSR in exchange for deliveries of oil and petroleum products were thereby ensuring jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers, engineers and employees who had been out of work. Moreover, the imports of oil and petroleum products, and also coal and natural gas from the Soviet Union, were for a number of Western countries a substantial factor in surmounting the difficulties of the energy crisis.

As we can see, critics of our economic system, including the development of the Soviet fuel and energy base, have not vanished even today. The CIA is now claiming that Soviet oil supplies to the West will "inevitably decrease" in the coming decade. Let us note that our ideological opponents are currently speculating mostly on our difficulties and unsolved problems. Today they no longer dare speak of a "collapse" of the socialist system, which is not only firmly established but has conclusively proved its advantages over the capitalist system.

Our party does not conceal that we have difficulties and unsolved problems, including in the power industry. However, these are associated not with the nature of our economic system but primarily with the fact that we have not yet learned to make full use of the tremendous advantages offered by the socialist mode of production. It is for precisely this reason that the CPSU and the Soviet Government openly discuss these problems and difficulties, in order to surmount them more rapidly.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted that the national economy's growing requirements for fuel and energy resources are being satisfied, but only with much effort. The whole complex of energy problems must be thought through over and over again. The plan targets for fuel saving must be fulfilled absolutely.

With regard to the eighties, the task is to substantially improve the country's fuel and energy balance and primarily reduce the share of oil used as a power-station fuel.

Gas extraction must be increased more resolutely, especially in West Siberia, and fuel oil must be replaced by gas on a large scale. The nuclear power industry must be developed more rapidly both for electricity generation and for district heating purposes. The development of the Ekibastuz, Kansk-Achinsk and Kuznetsk fuel and energy complexes and the construction of the relevant power lines, especially the 1,5000-kv Ekibastuz-Center line, must be accelerated.

The plenum stressed the need to make provision in long-term plans for the widespread construction of nuclear power stations using fast-breeder reactors and the development of work on controlled thermonuclear fusion, the production of synthetic liquid fuel and the use of solar and geothermal energy. A special commission has been set up to determine effective ways of solving the energy problem.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally pay great attention to building up the country's power industry might. The Leningrad, Kursk, Chernobyl and Armenian nuclear power stations were constructed in the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The Ignalinskaya nuclear power station is under construction. The Lisichansk and Pavlodar oil refineries have been commissioned.

The dynamic development of territorial production complexes is continuing. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the West Siberian, Bratsk, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Orenburg, Nizhnekamsk and other complexes accounted for all the increase in oil and gas extraction and a considerable part of the electricity generation.

The Soviet Union has the world's largest fuel and energy complex. Our country leads the world in terms of extraction of oil, coal and other important types of fuel. In the past 15 years this extraction has increased by 130 percent, including increases of 190 percent for oil, 340 percent for gas and 40 percent for coal. "Today, on the threshold of the eighties, when preparations for the 26th party congress are beginning," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the voters' meeting in Moscow's Baumanskiy Okrug, "we have every reason to look to the future calmly and confidently."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the only industrially developed zone of the world that has not felt the heavy blows the energy crisis struck against the capitalist economy. In the current 5-year plan the USSR will deliver to the CEMA countries almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of petroleum products, 88 billion cubic meters of gas and 64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. It is planned to increase those deliveries by a further 20 percent over the next 5 years.

Thus, the latest CIA fraud is also totally unfounded.

CIA ESTIMATES OF SOVIET DEFENSE SPENDING 'EXAGGERATED'

LD251842 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 25 Jul 80

["How This Is Done"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

The myth about the "Soviet threat" being long and extensively used by official Washington as a screen to cover its own expansionist and hegemonic ambitions. [sentence as received]

Facts leaking from time to time into the American press show who is instructed with the fabrication of such myths and what methods are used. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and NEWSDAY confirm simultaneously that the task of fabricating lies about the Soviet threat has long been entrusted to the CIA. It is this agency that is called upon by means of its widely publicised "evaluations" of the Soviet Armed Forces and Soviet military spendings to sustain the military hysteria in the United States and other Western countries.

Thus, four years ago, fulfilling the will of certain quarters in Washington, the CIA suddenly, virtually within a single day, doubled its already exaggerated estimates of Soviet military expenditures.

Since this method, judging by everything, came to the liking of the top echelons of power, the CIA began regularly to use it; the more so that it was becoming increasingly more difficult for the Washington administration to justify before tax payers its five-year military programme which according to preliminary estimates will cost at least a trillion dollars.

Recalling the recent approval by Congress of the biggest military budget in the history of the United States NEWSDAY expresses conviction that this happened in part because most members of Congress had been induced to believe that the Soviet Union had supposedly doubled its military spendings in the 1970's. The paper adds that in reality there was no sharp increase of Soviet defence spendings during that decade at all.

A similar conclusion is drawn by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The paper writes that it is becoming clear that the sudden increase of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces had taken place not at its military plants and bases but in the statistical department of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. We have seen from the above cited example how this agency operates on getting an order to produce a "proper" evaluation of Soviet defence spendings.

But the CIA is not showing much imagination in its inventions concerning the "Soviet threat". The methods of producing such fabrications have long been standarised in Washington. Suffice it to recall a very candid remark on this account made in the 1950's by such a competent man in these matters as John Foster Dulles. He said that to make the country shoulder the burden of maintaining powerful armed forces it was necessary to create an emotional atmosphere akin to the psychological atmosphere of times of war. He noted that it was also necessary to make people believe in the existence of a threat from outside.

So the answer is very simple. The myth about the "Soviet threat" is needed only to spiral further the arms race and to saturate the international atmosphere with the poisonous vapours of fear, suspicion and hostility.

COVERT ACTION CITED ON NORWEGIAN ESPIONAGE FOR U.S.

LD252334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1522 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 25 July (TASS)--The United States is making extensive use of its NATO allies, and especially Norway, in espionage against the Soviet Union. F. Semia, a well-informed journalist, who worked for a long time in Scandinavia, writes of this in the journal COVERT ACTION.

The author notes, that in conducting espionage activities against the USSR from Norwegian territory various technical facilities are employed which permit carrying out electronic and seismic reconnaissance, the interception of telemetric data from Soviet satellites, underwater reconnaissance, and so forth.

The intensive interception of Soviet radio transmissions is conducted from this country, continues F. Semia. In other countries this is done by the American National Security Agency, which uses 2,000 radio interception stations in various parts of the world. However, since there are no U.S. military bases on Norwegian territory, writes the author, radio espionage there is carried out by Norwegian military intelligence which transmits the information it gathers to its transatlantic partners.

In espionage against the USSR the radar stations of the NATO anti-aircraft system NADGE which carry out the uninterrupted tracking of Soviet aircraft flights in northern areas of the USSR, are employed. An underwater cable with hydrophones has been laid from the Nordkapp promontory to Svalbard Island, one of the Spitzbergen group, to register the passage of Soviet ships from the Barents Sea into the Atlantic Ocean and back.

All the information gathered by the seismic stations in the Norwegian Norsar [as published] system is transmitted to the "Arpanet" [as published] American computer system. This latter in turn supplies it to the seismic data analysis center (Alexandria, Virginia) which is closely linked with the National Security Agency.

F. Semia notes that the Norwegian authorities are trying in every way possible to conceal the scale of the reconnaissance activity organised by the United States and directed against the Soviet Union. There have been several occasions, writes the journalist, in which people who have publicly protested against espionage have been arrested and prosecuted.

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS CRITIQUE OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD251529 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29 18 Jul 80 pp 22-23

[Prof S. Beglov review: "In the Channel of the Old Doctrines"]

[Text] When J. Carter was elected for his first term as U.S. President, he swore an oath to restore the country's "honor" and "greatness" in the international arena. Now even moderate critics are forced to acknowledge the lamentable results of this policy which, in the words of the eminent U.S. historian A. Schlesinger, "has undermined the belief of both our friends and enemies abroad in the temperance, consistency and reliability of U.S. foreign policy."

In the most odious manifestations of present policy, relapses of the past can be perceived with only a slight, subjective veneer provided by the style of the present administration. It is as though every U.S. President of the second half of the 20th century is dogged by the shadow of his predecessor. People talk of the "Carter doctrine" as a copy of the "Truman doctrine."

In his book (Note) (V.F. Petrovskiy, "The Doctrine of 'National Security' in U.S. Global Strategy" (Doktrina "Natsionalnoy Bezopasnosti" v Globalnoy Strategi ISSHA) Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1980) Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof V.F. Petrovskiy analyzes in detail the formation of the U.S. "tough [silovoy] approach" to international affairs under cover of the "defense of national interests."

The guiding principles of this policy were officially enshrined in Truman's law on "national security." Variants of this policy are being implemented to this day. Its characteristic features are the orientation toward strength, a clearly pronounced expansionist nature and the fact that military interests dominate national ones.

U.S. ruling circles have tried to endow the term "national security" with the nature of a loose concept so as to manipulate it in different situations. "By stressing the word 'national' in this term the interests of the ruling class defended by the bourgeois state pass for general national interest," the author stresses.

U.S. researcher (D. Yerdzhin), who is quoted in the monograph, seemed to be looking at the present day when he associated the increasingly expansionist manifestations of the "national security" doctrine with the "extension of subjectively defined borders of security to increasingly distant regions."

The main spearhead of the U.S. doctrine of expansionism and "intimidation" has always been primarily directed against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the national liberation forces. Meanwhile, under the influence of the new world correlation of forces trends of a different, realistic nature began to forge their way into U.S. foreign policy. However, the class-based policy which is of a fundamentally imperialist nature predetermined the inconsistent and zigzagging character of Washington's policy in relation to countries with different social systems, V. Petrovskiy notes. The Soviet-American agreements from 1972 through 1974 strengthened the positions of those who supported the positive approach to the problem of reducing the danger of nuclear war and deepening international detente, but the opponents of such a course continued to bide their time. They saw their chance in the policy of the J. Carter administration. In December 1978 Z. Brezinski, the President's national security adviser declared in a speech to the U.S. Foreign Policy Association: "The United States intends to determine what its 'vital interests' are, where they lie and which events will be viewed as a threat, and when."

"The orientation toward using military force, in whatever ultra-modern garb it is dressed," V. Petrovskiy writes, "serves as a source of tension and of complications in the present internationational situation, and in specific matters it takes the form of a broadening of the material basis for unleashing wars and presents not a mythical but an actual military danger."

The "idea" cultivated in the United States, that the relaxation of tension and the arms race can somehow be developed in parallel without hindering each other, is sharply criticized in the book. The author shows, through numerous examples, that the key to the genuine security of states is the limitation and subsequent ending of the arms race.

The present administration's militaristic exercises have harmed detente, the normalization of Soviet-American relations and stability throughout the world. But the struggle over the basic trends of the development of international relations is flaring up with new vigor, for V. Petrovskiy rightly notes, the socialist countries, many other states of the world and broad sections of the public resolutely support the only alternative acceptable to mankind--the ending of the arms race, the deepening of detente and the restructuring of the whole system of international relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

U.S. CRITIZED FOR 'IMPUDENT EXERCISES' IN WEATHER MODIFICATION

LD290845 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 3

[A. Alekseyev article: "Meteorological Pirates"]

[Text] ...Mexico had not known such a drought for several decades. The country languished under the merciless, blazing heat. People, crops and livestock died. [paragraph continues]

Farmers slaughtered young animals and turned their imploring gaze more frequently to the sky: When would it release just a little moisture onto the burning land?

Finally, they breathed a sign of relief when the weather forecasters announced that the "Ignacio" storm was on its way from the Pacific to the northern states of Sinaloa and Sonora. But their joy was premature--neither winds nor heavy rain came to the inhabitants so anxious for them. Suddenly "Ignacio," as though it were taunting people, veered sharply away from the Mexican coast and then abated completely.

This happened last October, but the "Ignacio" story, an enigmatic one for meteorologists has received wide publicity now that it has emerged that it was not the abstract forces of nature but perfectly specific people from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration who had played the malicious trick on the Mexicans. For some years now they have been conducting the so-called "storm fury program," experimenting with the rerouting of atmospheric cyclones traveling toward the North American continent. Moreover, this is done with no consideration for their neighbors' interests. In the case of "Ignacio," as the Mexican authorities established, this is what happened: Several specially equipped aircraft entered the zone of the cyclone and seeded it with special iodine compounds. These "drained" the storm while it was still over the ocean, changed its direction, and turned the powerful rainstorm into no more than a light breeze. The "hurricane hunters" from the United States, even the WASHINGTON POST was obliged to admit, had undoubtedly "worked on" the "Ignacio" winds.

Mexico is now paying a bitter price for these impudent exercises in the atmosphere. In the opinion of many specialists, it is precisely because the cyclone did not reach the country's territory that a drought is raging there to this day. Agricultural production has taken an immediate drop of 30 percent this year and the country has been obliged to increase grain purchases considerably. The generation of electricity is falling catastrophically. As a result of the introduction of electricity consumption rationing, enterprises have switched to a reduced working week.

But the U.S. meteorological pirates were too busy to investigate Mexican problems. Their sole concern, as the newspaper EXCELSIOR put it, was to drive the cyclone from the south of the continent and guarantee fine, sunny weather for the Florida resorts. There is one further aspect which the U.S. side is trying to conceal by every means. In the opinion of Jose (Brisenyo), a weather forecast specialist from Guadalajara University, "the absence of storms on the Mexican seaboard for several years can be explained only by the United States' deliberate implementation of a program to change weather conditions in this region artificially."

...Is there any "war" that Washington is not waging now? The "automobile war" is raging on the U.S.-Japanese front, the "fish war" with Canada is constantly flaring up, U.S. and West European arms are fighting with unprecedented ferocity, unleashing the "steel war." The "meteorological war" with Mexico has now been glibly addedto this list by a U.S. journalist. However, in this case we can scarcely speak of such a thing, since it is being waged virtually one-sidedly. Taking advantage of the right enjoyed by the stronger and technically better equipped side, the United States is marauding not only on land but also in the atmosphere, lording it there as though it were at home. In such circumstances scarcely anyone will be surprised if Washington arbitrarily declares the atsmophere [pyatyy okean] to be "a zone of vitally important U.S. interests."

JAPANESE OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET ORDER

LD281124 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--The president of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, prominent public and political figure of Japan, Munenori Akagi, has been decorated with the Order of Friendship of Peoples.

The order marks his big contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and understanding between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union.

FURTHER ON MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

Views by Tarasov

SK281102 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The month of traditional solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the realization of reunification of the country under peaceful and democratic principles will conclude in the Soviet Union on 27 July. In this connection, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, Comrade Tarasov, is at this station to offer his views.

[Begin Tarasov recording in Russian fading into Korean] The month of solidarity with the Korean people being observed in the Soviet Union is a clear expression of the Soviet people's active support for the Korean people's just struggle for freedom and national sovereignty and of the Soviet people's internationalist spirit.

As in past years, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is actively participating in this broad social and political campaign this year. During this solidarity month, mass rallies and other functions were held in Moscow, Leningrad, Khabarovsk, Kiev, Ashkhabad, Alma-Ata and other cities and rural areas. At the rallies, the Soviet workers, office workers, rural working people and intellectuals fully supported the DPRK's constructive proposals for the settlement of the country's reunification question.

The occupation of South Korea by 40,000 U.S. forces for over 35 years has been a major obstacle hindering the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The bases of U.S. Army, Air Force and naval units equipped with nuclear weapons bind the entire land of South Korea like cobwebs. While continuously strengthening its military forces in South Korea, the United States has continued to reinforce the Seoul regime, which has been used as a tool to realize its expansionist ambitions in Asia.

The large-scale military exercises conducted by U.S. forces and the South Korean Army units near the DPRK border--in the Demilitarized Zone--were of a provocative nature. This has been a factor in heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula and the Far East and threatening the peace and stability of the Korean people and other people in this region.

During the month of solidarity, the Soviet people expressed deep indignation over the fact that the U.S. patrons have encouraged their Seoul puppet regime to enforce a policy of terror and suppression against the South Korean patriots struggling for democratization of society and reunification with the bretheren in the northern half of the country.

Comrade Tarasov continued: The Soviet Union's stand on the Korean reunification question has been invariable and remains invariable. Only the Korean people themselves can solve their domestic affairs. This stand has been reaffirmed by many communiques and joint statements issued after many talks between Soviet leaders and the leaders of socialist countries.

The strong and collective support by the fraternal countries of the Korean people's sacred cause is clearly expressed in the declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Council of the Warsaw Pact member states held in Moscow in 1978. The declaration reads as follows: The participant nations support the DPRK's constructive proposals for achieving the peaceful and independent reunification of the country under democratic principles and without foreign interference. This reflects the Korean people's will.

The many functions observing the month of solidarity in the Soviet Union have greatly contributed to more widely publicizing the successes won by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction to the Soviet people and to further deepening the Soviet-Korean friendship. Tens of thousands of Soviet citizens attended the soirees of Soviet-Korean friendship at plants, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and scientific research institutes, which are the collective members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

During the month of solidarity, DPRK film receptions, DPRK book exhibitions and (?DPRK book reading) sessions were also held. The fraternal Korean friends also participated in the functions observing the month of solidarity. This was a great help in successfully observing the month of solidarity. Staff members of the DPRK embassy to the Soviet Union visited the [word indistinct] state farm near Moscow and the [word indistinct] film studio in Moscow. The [word indistinct] machine tool plant in the capital received members of the DPRK Olympic delegation now staying in Moscow.

In conclusion, Comrade Tarasov said: I extend warm (?encouragement) to the working people of the People's Korea and wish them greater success in building a new society. At the same time, I hope the Korean people build a democratic, independent and reunified state.

DPRK Film Reception

SK270804 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The DPRK charge d'affaires to the Soviet Union, Comrade (Kim Si-pong), arranged a film reception on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of victory in the Korean liberation war. In his reception speech, Comrade (Kim Si-pong) said that the Korean people remember the aid the Soviet Union sent to the DPRK to thwart the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their followers, and they will never forget it.

He also expressed deep gratitude for the Soviet people's support in the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

BAKHTAR REPORTS ON CONDEMNATION OF AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD281950 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 28 Jul 80

["Who the 'Fighters for Islam' Are"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, July 28, TASS--"The working people of Afghanistan wrathfully condemn the bandits who bring death and destruction. Those 'fighters for Islam' as they designate themselves exist on hand-outs by U.S. imperialism and are ready for any crime against the Afghan people and its revolutionary gains", the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY writes in its commentary today.

Ten days ago bandits burnt down a school in Kasi Olia village. The villagers who worked in the field saw smoke rising above the houses. They rushed to the village but did not manage to put out the fire. The school burnt to the ashes and together with it 600 copies of the sacred Koran kept in the library.

As a woman resident of Kasi Olia village told a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at that day a group of horsemen rode to the school and began bringing brushwood to its walls. The woman took the Koran out of her house and was imploring the bandits in the name of Allah and the sacred Koran not to set fire to the building. But no one heeded her entreaties. "Those are not humans", she said, "but dirty bandits who never believed and do not believe in God. For them God is money."

Mohammed Suleiman, one of the elders of Kasi Olia, stated that he and the residents of his village once again saw for themselves by their own bitter experience that so called 'fighters for Islam' only cover themselves with the religion of Islam which is sacred to all Moslems. He said the sacred duty of each devout Afghan is to struggle against those servants of devil that disrupt the life and peaceful work of the Afghan toilers.

AFGHAN RALLIES HELD IN SUPPORT OF APRIL REVOLUTION

LD281236 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 28, TASS--Afghanistan's provincial leaders meet with the local population, clergymen and working people in various provincial cities and centres of the republic. BAKHTAR agency reports that such a meeting with the participation of the governor of Qondoz Province has been held in Khanabad. Clergymen, tribal eldermen and working people discussed current issues and declared their support for the April revolution. A similar meeting was held in Konarha Province during which the governor of the province stressed the humanism of the goals of the April revoltuion. He said, speaking before the participants in the meeting, that "at present, time has come for all the Moslems and working people to rally to achieve progress, make the country prosperous, expel enemies of the revolution and protect its gains."

Clergymen and Moslems expressed their support at a meeting in Maimana, Fariab Province, for the DRA Government's revolutionary actions and condemned the subversive acts against Afghanistan by the imperialist circles led by the United States.

DOST STOPS IN MOSCOW ON RETURN TO KABUL

LD281646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 July, (TASS)--Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, made a short stop in Moscow on his way to Kabul from New York where he took part in the work of the seventh extraordinary special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question.

He left for home today. He was seen off at the airport by Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON KARMAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESS

LD281111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "In a United Front"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 July--A plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee was held today. The main question on the agenda was: "On the Tasks of the Party and State in Stepping Up the Struggle Against the Counterrevolution and Strengthening the Armed Forces and the Organs of State Security and Public Order."

A report was delivered at the plenum by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

At the new stage of the revolution, Karmal stressed, the PDPA is facing tremendous, extremely crucial tasks embracing all aspects of life. In the economic sphere we must strive for balanced growth in the main sectors of the national economy. To this end we must complete the democratic agrarian reform, exploit the cultivatable land which exists in the country and strive to increase the productivity of agriculture.

After discussing the report the Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution noting that steps are being taken in the country to consolidate all of Afghanistan's democratic forces in a united national fatherland front--a mighty force in the struggle to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

At the same time the PDPA Central Committee plenum notes that the situation in the country remains complex. With direct support and assistance in terms of finance, weapons, ammunition and military facilities from reactionary circles in the United States, Britain, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Israel and certain other capitalist states and with the undisguised connivance of the Chinese expansionists, armed bandit formations in a number of regions of the country are trying to encroach on the gains of the April revolution and restore the power of feudalists and landowners.

The situation which has arisen, the resolution says, demands the adoption of resolute measures to step up the struggle against the counterrevolution. In the circumstances which have arisen, the document declares, the PDPA must regard as its main task the mobilization of the entire party and people for the decisive defeat of the armed gangs and the counterrevolutionary underground.

PASHTUN LEADER CITED ON USSR PRESENCE, AFGHAN TRIBAL POLICY

LD281525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 5

[Special correspondents L. Mironov, I. Schchedrov dispatch: "Aid to Small Nationalities"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 July--If the Soviet Union had been even 3 days late in aiding Afghanistan at the request of its government, the United States and Pakistan, having set up close relations with the Amin group, would have invaded our country, (Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan), a leading figure in the Afghan national liberation movement and leader of the country's largest tribe, the Pashtun, stated in reply to a question from a correspondent of India's PTI. He evaluated highly the Soviet Union's contribution normalizing the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and unmasked the provocative policy of Washington and its allies with respect to the DRA.

The Pashtun leader recalled the clear and repeated USSR Government statements that the limited contingent of Soviet forces will be withdrawn from the country as soon as the threat of foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is removed.

Recently the DRA Government and local organs of power strengthened relations with the representatives of the various tribes and peoples inhabiting the country. Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received the elders of a number of tribes and discussed topical issues with them. Permanent, businesslike ties with the various nationalities' representatives are maintained at the provincial level.

Steps have been outlined for aiding the tribes and small nationalities to overcome their age-old backwardness.

IZGARSHEV PORTRAYS LIFE IN KABUL AS 'INTERVENTIONISTS' PERSIST

LD241123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Col V. Izgarshev report under the rubric "From my Afghan Notebook": "1. Soldiers of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--"Well Hello, Spartak..."

"My name is Spartacus," the little boy corrected me, reaching out his tiny hand. "It's a Russian name. He was a great revolutionary."

The little chap was mistaken, but his mistake resulted from the fact that, in his opinion, all the great revolutionaries were Russian--Masud, Spartak's father, suggested.

"Sparatucus enlightens every Russian about his namesake," Masud's wife said, laughing. "Don't try to argue with my son; you won't get anywhere."

A new espisode of "17 instants" was about to begin, and Masud's guests settled onto a divan and into armchairs. Finding himself a place on my knees, his eyes flashing like black olives from beneath arched black brows, Spartak recalled the contents of previous episodes of his favorite series, interspersing his account with question. Was Comrade (Shtirlits) a great revolutionary, too? And isn't he like daddy? Daddy is a revolutionary and, like (Shtirlits), has fought fascists, only Afghan ones.

Before the movie started, Spartak had time to tell me that daddy's friends now sitting on the divan beside their wives--all three of them--were revolutionaries, too. But the movie began, (Shtirlits) appeared on the screen, and the little boy fell silent. He watched without stirring. Only at the point where (Shtirlits) had a meeting with his wife did he suddenly start fidgeting. He had noticed that his parents and their friends were constantly dabbing handkerchiefs to their eyes. He could not restrain himself.

"Why are you weeping? Will something bad happen to Comrade (Shtirlits)?"

"Nothing bad will happen, son."

"Then, why are you crying?"--he repeated the question.

How could they explain to the young lad that he himself, no more than a tiny baby at the time, was shown to his father by party comrades who had arranged for the former to meet with his wife in a poor peasant eating house. Both Masud and his wife were outlaws at the time, hiding from Zahir Shah's sleuthhounds. Later too, incidentally, under Daud and under Amin, they had similar meetings. Two of Masud's friends were like him--members of underground bodies. The third had been in jail. Three times. Under Zahir Shah, Daud and Amin. Three regimes. But the same jail, resembling a giant wheel from above. The same cell....

These four--Masud and his three friends--are not simply participants in the second stage of the revolution. They are its regular soldiers. They were present at its birth, preparing and carrying it out. None of them holds a high post. Masud is a journalist. Two of his friends are artists. One is a singer, a good singer, known throughout the country and loved by the people. The second is a composer, a good composer, creator of many popular modern Afghan melodies. Incidentally, he composed the signature tune for the television program. The third is an employee in a state establishment, an ordinary employee, however, he is also an agitator, an agitator in our original Soviet sense of that high party post. All four of them are agitators.

The question might arise here: Why do I not name the three friends of the journalist Masud? Shortly before my departure from Kabul for. [as published] When the singer was returning from a sole concert, he was shot at with two bursts of submachinegun fire from a car which sped past at high speed. Fortunately, they missed. Someone threw a knife at the agitator near the bazaar. And threatening notes have been pushed under the composer's door more than once.

I do not wish once again to court disaster for these glorious soldiers of the Afghan revolution, although they all asked me not to disguise their names.

"We fear no one," the singer told me the day after the attempt on his life. "In a free country there are others who are afraid. It is Afghanistan's enemies, the revolution's enemies who are mortally afraid of us. Therefore, having infiltrated clandestinely from abroad, they hide in gateways in an underhanded way."

"Nothing will come of the aggressors, whatever foreign patrons might help them," the composer echoed his comrade with conviction. "They will not get the better of the people. There are four of us. We have been engaged on our own work all day. The singer and I have been rehearsing, preparing a new concert program. The journalist has been writing articles for the radio. The agitator has been working in his establishment. By day we have been apart. But now, having rested for half an hour, we will all go to our post together." He slung a submachinegun onto his back. "We will go to guard the revolution."

Kabul goes to sleep early. And it wakes up early, too. The not yet sunlit snows of the Hindu Kush, which surrounds the city on three sides, still appear blue against the background of the pale dawn sky, but a stream of traders' barrows, gaily painted trucks and automobiles is already moving through the streets. Horns blare, clergymen stridently call the faithful to prayer, and there is a clanking to locks and bolts on the doors and windows of all Kabul's 39,000 trader's stalls.

A motley crowd of townsfolk fills the sidewalks. Street barbers tout for customers and braziers give off smoke with a piquant, mouth-watering smell of Shshlik. Turbans, karakul hats, lilac, pale-yellow, white, black, green and sandy parandjas go sedately by, as though floating on air.

From early morning until evening the multifaceted, bright, orientally languid and exotic city will be irrepressibly busy, trading, working and drinking tea. And against the background of this outward, quiet measuredness and decorum it might seem for an instant that life here has stood still in 1359, the year by the local calendar.

But here are slim young men with red armbands and submachineguns. And a car with a loudspeaker system, telling the population of a whole district the news and the latest report on the destruction of interventionist formations in the region of the country's eastern border.

"The enemies are still at it," a vegetable and fruit stallholder acquaintance of mine called Fayzollah said. "Everyone wants to test the strength of the people's power with bayonet and bullet. It is really hard for both the Americans and the Chinese to understand that their time in Afghanistan came to an end long ago. Indeed," the gray-haired Fayzollah grinned, "not that there ever was a time for them here. And there never will be. People's power--I have carefully read the latest party documents --guarantees all rights for the people. Including us traders. How can one not support such power?"

Outside Jalalabad, in the valley of the Kabul River, I saw a peasant named Abdol Kasim, head of a large family of 11, threshing wheat.

"Bandits came from the other side 2 years in succession. They made threats. If you sow grain, we will kill all your children and throw you to the dogs. I was afraid, I admit it, and did not plow or sow. But then, so that my children would not starve, I cultivated a plot of land received from the people's power. And when the Soviet soldiers came, I spat upon those bandits. I realized that they would do nothing to me."

There was a golden mound of wheat on the threshing floor, and the "threshing" oxen were resting. The older children were scooping up wheat in shovels and tossing it in the air. The chaff was blown away by the wind, while the grain fell back down and flowed in little streams down the slope of the golden mound.

The aggressors, entrenched outside the country, are still coming. Afghan comrades showed me leaflets, newspapers and brochures published by the revolution's enemies on the other side. And they do not only use paper. Poison and noose, knife and bullet--they use anything. I saw traces of their crimes. Burned-out schools and the mutilated bodies of patriots who would not obey the Dushmans.

Interventionists are all alike. And those who made their way along goat tracks from near Peshawar to crucify a schoolteacher and cut off the heads of 12 year-old schoolgirls are no different from those who hanged our Zoya in 1941, who shot and burned with napalm the inhabitants of My Son in distant Vietnam 25 years later and who nowadays are pulling down Jerusalem's Arab quarters.

They are all alike, the enemies of the peoples' freedom. And they have one and the same destiny: the garbage heap of history.

There are two sides to every barricade. The side on which the singer and the agitator, the trader Fayzollah and the peasant Kasim stand is the stronger. It is invincible: It is defended by the people.

...Kabul city is noisy. The Kabul River is turbulent. Slender-winged swallows soar swiftly over the minarets in the sunlit blue, reveling in their flight and in the generous summer.

Part Two: Soviet Aid

LD281455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Second part of Col V. Izgarshev report under rubric "From My Afghan Notebook": "2. Indebted to the Internationalists"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--"As-salamu 'allaykum, comrade! Hello, good evening, how are you, very well!"

(Badargul) rattles of the greeting like a chattering machinegun, and a radiant, white-toothed smile breaks out on his handsome face, tanned by the mountain sun.

In his free, off-duty time (Badargul) reads a lot and studies Russian on his own. V.I. Lenin's speech at the third Komsomol Congress and L.I. Brezhnev's "Malaya Zemlya" he knows virtually by heart. And apart from these he is fond of Lev Tolstoy and Fedor Dostoyevskiy. He is a former student. Now he is doing military service. Together with his classmates, (Gulyam), (Vagiz), (Rasul) and others, he voluntarily joined the ranks of the People's Armed Forces. He is a member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party; his comrades are for the time being nonparty.

(Badargul) has just been relieved of his post. On the table before him is a copious copper teapot, a colored china cup on a dark blue saucer, a thin brown pancake made of Afghan grain and two boiled eggs.

"Would you like some lunch?" he suddenly says. "Perhaps you would like some tea? Do, please...." And again his rapid patter pours forth. "I was reading poetry, About how a Russian (Askar), a soldier, that is, went to give land to the peasants in Granada.... Granada is a long way away. A long way from Afghanistan. A long way way from Russia. Granada is in Spain. You understand? And he went to help.... He was an in-ter-na-tio-na-list. Am I speaking the truth?" (Badargul) laughs contentedly. "And now the son of that Russian solider has come to us in Afghanistan. Or is it perhaps the grandson? But it's all the same--an internationalist. Am I speaking the truth? When the Russian soldiers came it became easier for us. Living became easier. Fighting the enemy became easier."

No sooner had I returned to Moscow than one of my comrades reproached me. I read, he said, your notes from Afghanistan, how our soldiers are planting trees, digging irrigation ditches, how they are sowing the peasants' fields and treating Afghan children for free. But they do not seem to be carrying out their main soldiering business.

What are they busying themselves with, then? After all, they did come at the Afghan friends' request to help them repulse armed aggression from outside.

But trees and irrigation ditches, sowing and threshing and giving any other aid to the country's population are things without which our Soviet person cannot live either, whether in military uniform or in civvies. The whole world knows him as such. Disinterested, democratic, sincere in his mutual relations with peoples of other states, profoundly respecting their habits and morals, their traditions, ready to share with friends. All this makes up the inalienable mark of the Soviet character and is the norm of behavior abroad for every citizen of the great socialist power.

It is neither easy nor simple service for our soldiers who make up the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The heat there is intense now. Tents are pitched on bare stony ground. There are difficulties with water. Often there is not even a bush to provide shade. But there is no complaining or whining. The men are disciplined, composed, vigilant.

Maj (Nezamutdin Taeb), commander of one of the Afghan People's Armed Forces garrison, told me:

"You know, as soon as a Soviet soliders' subunit was deployed in the garrison, our Afghan soldiers even begin to stand up straighter. They follow yours around and imitate them. The commanders made a special point of showing their subordinates the disposition of the Soviet soldiers in their field camp. The tents are in lines. It is clean everywhere. It is vivid propaganda. There was order in everything from the very beginning. An amazing example."

The chief of the Political Department of the Infantry Division, one of the best formations of the Afghan People's Armed Forces, showed me a thick volume and said:

"These are the Soviet Armed Forces regulations. An Afghan officer, political worker Maj (Fakhri) translated it from the Russian. There is much that is instructive for us in this book."

Subunits of the division returned from combat that day. They had been successful. Several gangs of aggressors had been wiped out and only a few Dushmans had managed to make off home across the border under cover of night. The major was aroused as he told of battles, of the courage of officers, NCO's and men and gave advice on how best to write about this in the people's armed forces newspaper HAKIKAT-E SARBAZ, which in Russian means soldier's truth.

"The Soviet soldiers' arrival has played a particularly positive role in heightening the combat readiness of Afghan Armed Forces units," the major said. "Every raw recruit here knows how the Soviet Army heroically dealt with the fascists during the Great Patriotic War. To be worthy of friendship with the soldiers of such an army, to study with them how to staunchly and selflessly defend their own land with weapons in hand--this is what Afghan soldiers are striving for."

That same evening in the division they received Soviet military helicopter pilots. As usual the tables were covered and traditional pilaf rice and shashlik were served. The chief of the political department greeted the guests. A courageous man. One of the guests however found out that only the day before, his father had died in a Dushman torture chamber after being captured by interventionists on information from a traitor and that only that morning the major, his relatives and close friends had been mourning the dead man....

Here in Afghanistan our soldiers sometimes call their subunit disposition locations by the names of their commanders. And so it was pleasant to go to Mironovka or to Oganyanovka to meet with our officers, ensigns, sergeants, soldiers and to talk with them about their service, about their way of life.

Viktor Khachikovich Oganyan, commander of an army medical subunit, had a lot to talk about. However, we did not manage to talk very often to Viktor Khachikovich. Oganyan never had any time. There on Afghan soil all soldiers have sufficient work to do, and doctors also have plenty. In this hot country nobody, it seems, is immune from acute respiratory and other catarrhal illnesses. And there are still thorough dispensary checks to be completed according to the plan. There is this too: At the entrance or more accurately the barrier which separates Oganyanovka from the villages, the auls, the kishlaks, there is a line every morning. The 18 month-old (Azim)--son of the driver (Bashir), an inhabitant of a local village, cannot sleep at nights and cries until he is exhausted.

Farida is 11. Her parents have taken her to many doctors, but the girl is fading away before their very eyes and nobody can say what is wrong. The girl Farida spent 20 days in the Soviet medical subunit tent. The Russian doctors put Farida back on her feet.

The boy (Azim) no longer cries at night, and the personnel of the neighboring Afghan soldiers unit have had thorough medical examinations.

We cannot overestimate all that has been done and is being done in Oganyanovka, and moreover in Mironovka and Ivanovka, thanks to the consolidation of friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and the Afghan peoples. Good things. Glorious things. The Afghan working people deeply value them, and they see the Soviet soldier-internationalist as their sincere friend and patron.

We flew over the valley. Col Yu. Nabatchikiv, helicopter squadron commander and military pilot first-class, Capt A. Degtyarev, squadron navigator and military navigator first-class, and Snr Lt Technical Services A. Titarenko, flight mechanic, described the places which our route crossed with unconcealed delight. Mandarin groves. Melon plantations. Wheat fields with their yellow stalks. Cotton plantations.

Not so long ago, at dead of night, uninvited strangers would trail through the valley villages from over there--from Pakistan, no more than 30 versts beyond that ridge--threatening fierce reprisals against anyone daring to sow even one grain on his own plot of ground. We are told how, last year and the year before, much of the ground was bare, uncultivated and unsown. Yet now, as far as the eye can see, the rich land of the Kabul River valley is colored with the gold of grain and the green of vegetables. We fly over the valley, admire the remarkable fruits of the Afghan peasants' good and strong hands and a feeling of pride fills our hearts: For it was with our arrival in this country that nurturing mother earth began once again to bear fruit. And people's faces began to shine. Good hope was kindled in them, and the certainty of a happy future for the entire Afghan people.

PAKISTAN WARNED OF CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-AFGHAN LINE

LD280945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Anichkin and A. Vlasov article: "Who Is Impeding a Political Settlement"]

[Text] The Soviet Union advocates a political settlement of the situation that has taken shape over Afghanistan. "What is required for this, as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government has stated, is a complete end to aggression against the country and reliable guarantees against subversive operations from abroad," the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum resolution stressed.

The Soviet Union yet again demonstrated its goodwill by responding constructively and realistically to the DRA Government's proposals of 14 May this year, which envisaged holding Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian talks to elaborate agreements on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs, and also appropriate guarantees from certain countries, the Soviet Union and the United States included, as an integral part of an all-embracing political settlement.

A precise and clear stance has been expressed by the Soviet Union. While giving the Afghan people all-round assistance, including military assistance, in repelling the armed intervention and external interference, the Soviet Union has withdrawn certain units of the Soviet contingent in Afghanistan. Factors taken into account in deciding this question were the agreement of the DRA Government and the change in the situation in Afghanistan, where life is returning to normal, large armed Afghan counter-revolutionary formations have been routed and the interventionists sent in from neighboring countries are being defeated--that is, a definite stabilization of the situation is taking place. The legitimate Afghan Government is making tremendous efforts to resolve domestic issues and to transform Afghan society on the basis of democratic principles, which clear the way for the country's socioeconomic progress.

This development of events certainly contributes to the potential for a political settlement of the events surrounding Afghanistan. And the main thing is for all the interested parties to proceed from the realities of political life and from the existence in Afghanistan of the new power, the new government, which is entitled to resolve its own domestic issues independently, without external interference.

Recent events have shown once again that Washington does not want a political settlement and is rejecting such a settlement by inventing untenable arguments. American propaganda and, in its wake, certain other press organs have made persistent efforts to belittle the true implications of the DRA Government's actions and the Soviet Union's decisions. What things they have invented across the ocean; what shifts they have resorted to!

Using propaganda methods, they have distorted beyond recognition the essence of the proposals from Kabul and Moscow regarding a political settlement concerning events in Afghanistan, presenting the constructive program to the American--and not just the American--public as a "political maneuver" and a "planned ruse." This standpoint turned everything upside down or, to be more accurate, served as a kind of background to continuation of the dangerous course of organizing armed counterrevolution against the Afghan people.

If you look at the development of events in May-June this year it becomes clear that the United States has chosen the path of continuing military adventures. Washington's actions are aimed at continuing the armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The United States has created, with CIA participation, more than 30 interventionist bases, and full-blown machinery for weapons deliveries to the counterrevolutionary forces and for their military training on Pakistan's territory and they are in operation. [paragraph continues]

The United States is seeking political pretenders to whom it would like to impart the status of so-called "representatives of the Afghan people." In this way a political settlement of the problems surrounding the Afghan events is being delayed.

Beijing has sent additional consignments of weapons and ammunition to the interventionists who have entrenched themselves on Pakistani territory.

The United States itself is continuing to build up the American military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is considering various scenarios for "lightning strikes" by the so-called "quick-reaction" forces in areas that the United States is prepared to declare "zones of its national interests."

That is how the White House is responding to the proposals for a political settlement. Moreover, countries neighboring the DRA--Pakistan in particular--are also being dragged into the abyss of adventurism. Pakistan is intensively arming itself. India's Government has expressed concern at the growth of war [voyennyy] preparations in Pakistan.

Clearly aware of U.S. patronage, Islamabad has reached the point of total absurdity by making the start of talks conditional on a change of government in Kabul--that is, on the replacement of the legitimate government--and the transfer of power to figures who would suit the West. The elementary rules of political behavior have been forgotten in a fever of war psychosis. It would be interesting to know what Islamabad would say if a similar issue were raised with regard to Pakistan. What an outcry would be created in various places, the United States included. People over there would certainly recall the right to self-determination, freedom of choice, and freedom and democracy in general.

Just why is Islamabad taking on itself the right to determine the form of government in other countries and to foist its will on them? Does it want to have in its neighbors a form of government after its own image and likeness? Those aims are--let us speak plainly--baise and infeasible. No one has given or will give Pakistan any such rights.

The policy of military adventures and the wish to acquire American weapons through political speculation and to resolve by force disputes with neighbors have already brought incalculable calamities for the Pakistani people. Participation in the armed intervention against the DRA has brought the country to the brink of economic and political chaos. Instead of the expected boom, Pakistan is wallowing in foreign debts and a chronic budget deficit. Unemployment is increasing and the population is experiencing difficulties with food supplies. Many people point out that the country, stifled by economic difficulties, is assuming a burden beyond its strength--that of admitting and forcibly detaining Afghan refugees. The political blindness is leading to inhumane actions. The refugees are in a hopeless position. They have no housing, food, or pasturage for their livestock. Instead of material assistance, a single way out is foisted on them--joining the counterrevolutionary detachments and laying down their lives in another armed diversion on DRA territory.

The Chinese hegemonists are embarking on an equally dangerous path. As soon as Beijing hears of a political settlement, it creates a clamor. It looks as though Beijing is dreaming of repeating in Afghanistan the "Kampuchean experiment," in which it tried to destroy a nation by force of arms and to impose on it the "Chinese experiment," which in practice meant concentration camps and the killing of millions of people who wanted to build their lives themselves, without Beijing's "assistance."

Today Beijing loves to dilate on its respect for the "Third World" and its desire to help in solving the latter's problems. Beijing's support for the U.S. and Pakistani policy vis-a-vis the DRA exposes the perfidious plans concealed in Beijing's packaging. Beijing approves and supports the U.S. course aimed at undermining the nonaligned movement's unity and splitting the "Third World."

The attempts by the United States, Pakistan and Beijing to avoid seeking a settlement cannot help suggesting that they are doing everything possible to thwart or make more remote a political solution. Just recently a U.S. State Department spokesman openly said that Washington would be reluctant to "cease activity aimed at changing the nature of the Government" of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has helped and will continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and to preserve the April revolution's gains. In his report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum L. I. Brezhnev noted that "there is no trace of self-interest in the Soviet action of assisting Afghanistan. We had no choice but to send in troops. And events have confirmed that this was the only correct solution."

Such assistance can in no way be the source of a threat to the interests of other countries, Afghanistan's neighbors included, and cannot be the cause of sharp changes in the international climate.

KHARKOV ON TRAINING OF ANTI-AFGHAN 'BANDITS' IN PAKISTAN

LD251451 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 18 Jul 80 pp 20-21

[L. Kharkov article: "The Secret Becomes Obvious"]

[Text] Some 140 teachers, employees, artisans, peasants and priests died during May-June this year at the hands of the counterrevolutionaries sent into Afghanistan from abroad. The bandit groups set fire to more than 30 primary and secondary schools in Afghanistan, destroyed a hospital in Logar Province and blew up several stores. To the bandits' "credit" is the poisoning with toxic gas of about 500 Kabul high school pupils. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported all these acts of terror and vandalism.

Who is sending the bandit detachments onto the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]? Who is training them and equipping them with weapons, explosives and toxic chemical agents? The official Afghan authorities gave a clear answer to that question many months ago and even named the precise addresses: the United States, China and Pakistan.... However, the enemies of the people's freedom have tried frantically to escape all responsibility and, as they say, cover their tracks. But, as is well known, sooner or later all secrets come out. Thus in its 8 June edition America's PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER recounts how the U.S. CIA is carrying out a secret program to supply the Afghan rebels with foreign-made weapons. For many months, the newspaper attests, CIA agents have been buying rifles, pistols and ammunition on the world arms market and secretly transferring them to Pakistan and then to Afghanistan. For camouflage purposes they are acquiring mainly West German, Belgian and Israeli made weapons.

The program is being conducted in secret and the U.S. administration is, as before, denying the fact of its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. "No comment" is the usual answer from official Washington's spokesmen to journalists' questions on U.S. aid to the hirelings acting against Afghanistan's lawful government. The U.S. leadership is trying to present the bandit actions as an expression of independent struggle against the people's power and depict the aggression as religious riots.

The fact that the United States is not satisfied with the role of sideline observer is noted by the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIDE. The United States reacted to the Afghan revolution from a hostile position, the magazine writes. "The Carter administration has not lost hope of managing to nullify the gains of the April revolution and establish a pro-Western regime hostile to the Soviet Union in that country.... Since March 1979 at the very latest.... Washington has been implicated in attempts to overthrow the Kabul regime."

Having embarked on the path of subversive actions the United States chose Pakistan as its main bridgehead for anti-Afghan intrigues. It is here, as is well known, that the so-called "rebel forces," consisting mainly of land owners, usurers and declassed elements fleeting the April revolution, are formed and armed. Having lived for nearly 4 months in the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camps, the British television cameraman Downey, as the London magazine AFRICAN COMMUNIST wrote, attests that "the rebels' main reason for fighting is to pillage...and also to preserve the old feudal system and prevent leftist reforms by the Kabul government." Commenting on Downey's statement, the magazine notes that the United States and its partners are trying to transform these bandits into "freedom fighters." The assassins and saboteurs have been glorified as the "opposition" and "resistance." "The freedom which the United States claims to be defending in Afghanistan," AFRICAN COMMUNIST stresses, "is the freedom for the landowners and feudal tyrants to continue exploiting the Afghan people who have been the victim of their reactionary domination for many centuries."

CIA money has set up dozens of bases for assembling, equipping and training saboteurs. It is from these bases that they organize bloody raids on Afghanistan's peaceful villages and to them that they crawl to lick their wounds having been fittingly repulsed.

Nor have the organizers of the antipopular actions been able to hide, for example, the fact of how lavishly the training of saboteurs and terrorists has been organized in Peshawar. "Many rebels," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL attests, "have undergone military training in the border regions of Peshawar with the aid of Pakistani and Chinese officers. The CIA's presence is also felt in these camps." In the city of Peshawar the bandit formations' military operations were led until recently by U.S. CIA official Louis Dupre, who was officially the U.S. consul, and after him another representative of the same department was installed there.

In one of its June transmissions America's ABC television company showed a documentary during which a certain American appeared and announced that for 11 days he illegally trained mercenaries in military matters on Afghanistan's territory.

Press reports have appeared on how money for the rebels is also coming from the United States. On 16 June THE TIMES OF INDIA wrote that the United States and other western countries have allotted about $100 million for arming the Afghan emigre rabble and foreign mercenaries.

Much of what high-ranking U.S. officials try not to talk about became known after the rout of several large bands on DRA territory. Thus on 4 June in Balkh Province terrorists attacked peasants working in a field. But the raiders did not manage to escape retribution. U.S. rifles and British explosives were taken from them.

The terrorists' confessions and the contents of the secret arsenals discovered by the DRA People's Armed Forces testify to continuing interference by Washington, Beijing and their accomplices in this much-suffering country's internal affairs. As the Afghan authorities reported at the beginning of July, a recently captured mercenary named (Ashmatkhalil) admitted that he had been taught the bandit's trade by U.S. and Chinese instructors in the region of the Pakistani city of Parachinar.

One more fact. A few days ago a group of congressmen issued a statement in Washington on President Carter's decision to hold an "Afghan aid week" at the end of July. The aim of this provocative venture is to "raise money" for and "Afghan aid" fund which in fact represents an intensification U.S. financial and military support for the bandit groups.

The bandit attacks on Afghanistan's territory are not ceasing. However, the working people of the DRA, with the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and with the support of the world progressive public, are fully resolved to repulse the aggression and achieve peace in their country and its prosperity and progress.

INDIRA GANDHI EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER ARMS FOR PAKISTAN

ID281222 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 July, TASS--In an interview with the magazine SURYA INDIA, the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed concern over the mounting military preparations in Pakistan. She stressed that extensive arms deliveries strengthen the positions of the military in Pakistan, as well as the positions of those who do not want friendship with India and are seeking to take revenge.

Indira Gandhi pointed out that no one threatens Pakistan. It maintains friendly relations with China. Neither the Soviet Union, nor Iran, nor Afghanistan are going to attack it. India bought military equipment in the USSR just as it had bought it in other countries. India needs weapons, for it has many enemies, and it was a victim of aggression on several occasions. But India is not going to attack anyone.

INDIAN CP OFFICIAL SAYS AFGHAN BANDITS TRAINING IN PRC

ID290848 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 80

["Subversive Activity Against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi, July 29, TASS--Using anti-Soviet propaganda as a smokescreen, Washington and Beijing have recently sharply stepped up their subversive activity against the Afghan people, a TASS correspondent was told by Indian MP, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Indrajit Gupta. The United States has increased its supplies of money and weapons to the Afghan mercenaries. The program for the so-called American aid, which was drawn up by the CIA, also provides for the sending to Afghanistan of professional American agent saboteurs and murderers. As has become known in India, the U.S. NBC Television Company has made a documentary about one of such murderers, who spent 11 days in Afghanistan, training the local counter-revolutionaries in the method of murder and sabotage.

A special role in the struggle against revolutionary Afghanistan, Indrajit Gupta said, is assigned by Washington to Beijing. In recent months alone, nearly a thousand Afghan counter-revolutionaries have undergone training in espionage--subversive subjects at special camps in China's territory. The Chinese instructors taught them methods of staging acts of mass terror, economic sabotage and ideological subversion.

Hundreds of sabotage experts are systematically sent to Pakistan as "instructors" to special schools of mercenaries. According to reports, which came to India, Chinese instructor agents are sent into Afghanistan's territory.

A hudnred Afghan mercenary bandits, the Indian MP, said, are also under training in Egypt. Egypt and Israel send every week transport planes to Pakistan with weapons for Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

This is, in fact, the price of American and Chinese assurances about their striving for a peaceful political settlement of the so-called Afghan problem, Indrajit Gupta stressed.

'FULL UNANIMITY' IN BREZHNEV-HUSAK TALKS REPORTED

LD281706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] We have just received a report that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today met in the Crimea Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who is vacationing in the Soviet Union.

There was an exchange of information on topical tasks which are at the center of attention of the two fraternal parties. Among these topics, a very important place is occupied by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress as well as the ideological-political and organizational work for the completion of 5-year plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and the CSSR.

During the conversation a high evaluation was made of the level of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation achieved in various fields of public activity, including politics, economics, science and culture. Good preconditions for the further development of national-economic ties between the two countries are opened by the programs adopted for specialization and coordination of production for the period up to 1990. The agreement signed recently in Prague on cooperation in atomic power engineering is also significant. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will make a weighty contribution to the common efforts of the CEMA countries in the development of this promising direction in power engineering.

In discussing the present situation in the world arena, it was noted that the noisy attack undertaken by imperialist forces against the socialist countries is beginning to expend itself. Attempts to isolate the Soviet Union politically and economically are failing one after another. At the same time a serious threat to the security of the people is presented by the aspirations of the bellicose circles of the West to destroy the existing balance of forces and to achieve military superiority by forcing the arms race. In these conditions special significance is attached to the unvarying and consistent course of the countries of the socialist community towards the preservation and deepening of international detente, which is clearly expressed in the declaration of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact. This course is also followed by the recent Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening European security. The participants in the meeting spoke in favor of continuing the development of contacts at various levels between states with different social systems. In this connection the usefulness of the recent talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with French President Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Schmidt was stressed.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak stated the resolve of the people of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to support the just cause of the Afghan people, who are defending the gains of the April revolution. They stressed the readiness of their states to promote a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government.

Having exchanged impressions on the course of the 22d Olympic games the participants in the conversation expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Moscow Olympiad is passing in an atmosphere of fascinating comradely contests marked by many outstanding athletic achievements. This festival of games is a vivid testimony to the invincible strength of the young people of the world toward interchange and friendship.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unanimity.

Further Details

LD290952 Moscow Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met in the Crimea yesterday. Bohumil Horak, our Moscow correspondent, has sent us the following dispatch on this important event:

Meetings in the Crimea have become traditional for the examination of all important issues and although lately they have had a bilateral character in most cases, the issues that are discussed during those meetings go far beyond this bilateral framework. This was also borne out by yesterday's meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak. The meeting of the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union has confirmed the main aim of the joint strategy of the socialist countries and mapped out the ways and means of achieving it in more specific details. It also strengthened cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in all areas--in politics, the economy, sciences and culture--and both statesmen have exchanged views during their meeting on topical issues concerning, among others, preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Yesterday's meeting between Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev, which passed off in an atmosphere of cordiality and full identity of views, was especially important, among other things, because it took place shortly before the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. No wonder, therefore, that the meeting devoted a great deal of its attention to international problems, especially to the consistent course of the socialist countries and above all the Soviet Union on the maintenance and consolidation of detente, as contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

Both statesmen, Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, also condemned the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces to destroy the existing balance of forces and their endeavor to gain military superiority. It is apparent that these attempts have no prospect of succeeding. This has been manifested in any case during the current 22d Summer Olympic Games, this important athletic festival, which as Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak stressed yesterday, has demonstrated the aspirations of young people the world over toward interchange and friendship.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD251037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee,

Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic State Council,

Comrade Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people send most cordial congratulations to the PZPR Central Committee, and Polish State Council and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Polish people.

The day of Poland's national rebirth--22 July--was at the same time the start of the building of a new life on Polish soil. Socialism brought the Polish people genuine independence and high international prestige. The Soviet people welcome the successes of their Polish comrades, who have achieved impressive economic growth and the flowering of science and culture under the communist party's leadership.

The fruits of the hard work of the Polish working class, peasantry and intelligentsia are multiplied from year to year and from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. We are sure that the fraternal Polish people, inspired by the ideas of socialism and communism, will be able to resolve the important and responsible tasks set before the country by the Eighth PZPR Congress and to build a developed socialist society.

Much of what our peoples have achieved in recent decades is the result of the close cooperation of our two countries and the entire socialist community. Our cooperation has a beneficial effect in literally all spheres of public life and activity. It palpably makes itself known in our peoples' joint struggle to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Together with the other socialist countries, the Polish People's Republic makes a great contribution to the activities of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization. A new call for peace and cooperation among states was heard quite recently from the Polish capital, where the jubilee conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in that pact was held. In the present complex international situation the people have been able to see for themselves once again that socialism and peace are indivisible.

On the day of Poland's national festival we wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Polish people the successful implementation of the plans outlined, happiness and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Ustinov Cable to Jaruzelski

LD281545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all Polish People's Army servicemen on your national holiday--the 36th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

We note with satisfaction that Poland's working people are greeting this anniversary with successes in socialist building and in fulfilling the tasks set by the Eighth PZPR Congress. The friendship and all-around cooperation between out countries's peoples and armies reliably serve the cause of peace and the growth of the socialist community's economic and defense might.

On this portentous day I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Polish servicemen new successes in resolving tasks in strengthening Poland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Meeting

LD281617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Socialism has brought the Polish people genuine independence and high prestige in the international arena. This was emphasized 21 July at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 36th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The keynote speaker--K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and secretary of the AUCCTU--pointed out that the unbreakable alliance between the CPSU and the PZPR contributes to the development of fraternal ties between the peoples of the USSR and Poland. Under the Communist Party's leadership socialist Poland has become a strong and prosperous state making a great contribution to CEMA's activities and to the development of peace and cooperation among states.

K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, pointed out that fraternal friendship between the two countries has been forged by the whole course of history. The Polish people carefully keep the memory of the feat of the Soviet liberator-soldiers who, along with Polish servicemen, underwent hard trials in the war years. The strong alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR are of tremendous significance for Poland's vital interests. The ambassador said that the PZPR and the CPSU and the regular meetings between Comrades E. Gierek and L.I. Brezhnev made an invaluable contribution to deepening the unbreakable bonds of friendship between the peoples of Poland and the USSR.

Participating in the meeting were M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations, military leaders and also W. Barszczewski, general secretary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Polish Embassy Reception

LD281605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 22 July on the occasion of the National Festival, Poland's day of rebirth.

At the reception were M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet and social organizations, and military leaders.

Losoto on Economic Potential

LD251417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "Today Is the Polish People's National Day": "Fruits of Creation"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--22 July is the day of Poland's rebirth. The working people of the Polish People's Republic are celebrating their national holiday in an atmosphere of increasing struggle to scale new heights in socialist building. Strenuous work is being done in labor collectives to fulfill the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions aimed at strengthening the economy and enhancing the people's well-being.

The date 22 July, 1944, is the point in time from which Poland's truly tremendous achievements are reckoned. I particularly sensed the striking nature of these changes when local television recently showed documentary shots from those first days and months of freedom, which are now far off but still pluck at the heartstrings and disturb the soul. An exhausted country lying in ruins, but new life already rises from the ashes: the first dinner prepared on an open fire; the first cleared street; the first, the first... these words will be indispensable in Polish postwar chronicles. The first "Star" truck from Starachowice; the first passenger car from the capital's motor vehicle plant; the first ship launched from new dockyards. More time passed, and we heard the voice of the first Polish cosmonaut.

The country has entered the eighties, having considerably modernized its industry, essentially created from scratch a number of modern sectors of the national economy and scored appreciable successes in resolving socioeconomic tasks. Through its efforts for the cause of peace, detente and disarmament--efforts coordinated with the other fraternal countries--Poland has achieved weighty prestige in the international arena.

The Eighth PZPR Congress outlined a broad program for the further development of socialism on Polish soil. The economic potential created in the country makes it possible for the Poles confidently to resolve the problems which arise. The party does not conceal these problems but speaks openly of the difficulties which still exist in developing the national economy and satisfying the people's needs. It consistently and purposefully resolves creative tasks by mobilizing the working people's efforts to surmount the difficulties which arise. Under the conditions of the unfavorable situation which has taken shape in world markets, and primarily on account of the shortage of raw materials and of currency to acquire essential equipment, much work is being done in the country to put the economy in order. The structure of foreign trade turnover is being adapted to the country's priority needs, the management system is being improved, production efficiency is increasing, and labor productivity is growing. A great deal is being done in the interests of saving material means, energy and fuel, and making careful use of raw materials.

The Polish press has published figures on the fulfillment of socioeconomic development plans in the first 6 months of this year. Further growth is to be noted in the volume of industrial output. It has increased 5.8 percent compared with the first half of last year. Exports have increased 20.1 percent, and foreign trade turnover is in credit. From January through June this year consumer goods were sold in the country which were worth 66 billion zlotys more than in the same period of 1979. In capital construction funds are being concentrated on the most important industrial projects and also on the construction of housing, public health and educational establishments.

We recently heard a weighty labor report from (Golemba's) construction workers and miners. The older generation of Poles knows this mine well. It was the first to be constructed after the war, its collective has repeatedly set examples of heroic labor. In the early sixties it took the miners here 12 months to extract 1 million tons of coal. Now they produce that amount of fuel in only 3 months.

The economy today is a complex organism. Sectors, individual enterprises and scientific establishments must cooperate closely so that it can develop successfully. The efficient functioning of this whole system depends on many things, not the least of which is socialist integration. You have only to visit local factories, plants, establishments and ministries and talk with people to sense immediately how extensive are our countries' ties: economic, scientific and technical.

The USSR supplies Poland with raw materials and fuel, technology and planning documentation, machinery and equipment, food and commodities. Poland in turn provides the Soviet Union with modern plants, equipment, various machines and consumer goods. This exchange is mutually advantageous and is an example of interstate relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The Katowice metallurgical combine, constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance, should be named as a symbol of the Polish and Soviet peoples' fraternal cooperation. The combine, whose first installations began working 3 years ago, has already produced 12 million tons of steel. This year every fourth ton of steel in Poland is being produced here. The capacity of the metallurgical enterprise will increase considerably after the completion of the second stage of construction of the combine, for which the equipment is also coming from the USSR. And metal, as is known, is the bread of industry.

Reborn and renewed Poland--an indissoluble link of the socialist community--is greeting its national day in the labor march, with the family of the socialist countries' fraternal peoples.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PATOLICHEV RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL

LD281523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18 July N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received E. Kattner, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade. A conversation took place on questions connected with concluding a new trade agreement between the two countries for 1981-1985.

WESTERN EUROPE

DANISH, NORWEGIAN POLICY ON MILITARY CASES SEEN AS 'DANGEROUS'

LD281401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 3

[P. Dimin, I. Semenov article: "Dangerous Intentions"]

[Text] Throughout the postwar years, the situation in northern Europe has been characterized by a certain stability and tranquillity. Even in the most difficult years of the cold war the region remained on the whole outside the dangerous exacerbations of the international situation. The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy exerted its positive influence on the situation in this region. Finland's foreign policy course, which is founded on the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and the constructive international policy of that country have played and continue to play an important, positive role. Sweden's policy of neutrality also facilitates the maintenance of peace and security in northern Europe. The consistent pursuit by Norway and Denmark of their officially proclaimed "bases and nuclear policy" which envisages the refusal to deploy foreign troops and nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime, has always been and remains an inalienable factor for preserving stability and tranquillity.

We can cite much evidence to show that the components of stability and tranquillity in northern Europe expounded above are regarded in the northern countries as being mutually linked and indivisible. This approach is reflected by the striving of the north Europeans to find a way toward peaceful and constructive cooperation and to prevent these countries or the regions adjacent to them from falling under the influence of international tension which is upsetting other spots in the world. For this reason, the Soviet Union, which, as is known, is fundamentally opposed to militarist bloc policy, has treated the Norwegian and Danish "bases and nuclear policy" with understanding. The statements about its immutability have always been received in the way that is customary between neighbors striving for an ever greater degree of trust toward each other.

Of course, nobody could ever fail to take account of the fact that the "bases and nuclear policy" was concluded within the framework of NATO. But it is an important fact that this policy in being consistently pursued, has been able to create and has created definite obstacles in the way of those forces that want to secure new qualitative changes in the situation in northern Europe in the interests of NATO's militarist preparations. The practical implementation of the "bases and nuclear policy" has proved to be justified: It has not permitted and does not permit, for example, the raising, with respect to these countries, of the question of deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory. What is more, it is known that the Danish Government officially advocated postponement of the well-known NATO decision. However there is no firm certainty, unfortunately, that their role of the "bases and nuclear policy" will remain unchanged in the future.

During the last 6 months, the not unknown plans for advance stockpiling of heavy armaments for troops which reinforce NATO's northern flank and which are designated for transfer to Norway and Denmark in the event of a "crisis situation" have been the subject of an animated and keen discussion in the north European countries and abroad. Incidentally, these plans, the Norwegians contend, were authored not by the transatlantic leadership but by their foreign policy leadership.

The Soviet press has repeatedly shown the danger of these plans for the stability of the situation in northern Europe. [paragraph continues]

Some people in Norway reacted very sensitively to this and even publicly "complained" that they said, the Soviet press is not objective, is biased, does not approach the heart of the matter as it should, and so on. What can we say in reply to this? If by "biased" they mean sincerely interested in preserving peace and stability in the area round our borders, then we are for such a "bias." If by "not objective" they mean we are sincerely interested in strengthening relations of mutual trust with neighboring countries, then we are for such a "lack of objectivity."

But to turn to the depots, these began to be broadly discussed in the press from the beginning of last year when official Norwegian representatives announced that Norway will seek agreements with the United States and other NATO countries on assigning special military contingents for transfer onto the country's territory in the event of a "crisis situation" and on the prior creation here of stocks of heavy armaments for these troops. This was greeted with understandable wariness and alarm in neighboring countries.

Norway's leaders attempted to lessen this alarm and to prove, that there is, they said, nothing at all to get upset about. The siting of depots for the new weapons cannot allegedly lead to a violation of the "bases and nuclear policy": It remains unchanged. The depots, the Norwegian side asserts, will be under Norwegian national control and there will be no nuclear weapons in them. Nor did Oslo get by without supplementing this argument with a dose of anti-Soviet fabrications about the "Soviet threat" which it is allegedly impossible for Norway to repulse without U.S. help. Therefore, they asserted, it is necessary to create, in advance, stocks of heavy armaments so that in a "crisis situation" the United States could rapidly transfer troops here too. Thus there will be no violation of the "bases and nuclear policy"; on the contrary, Norwegian figures assure us, this policy could even become still firmer now.

This is curious logic. According to its advocates it is a poor situation where the "bases and nuclear policy" cannot be rapidly and painlessly violated. And on the contrary it is a good situation where all the preconditions for such a violation have been created.

The impression is being created that, in the main, this kind of reasoning has been tailored for the person who is deceived by the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and who, lacking veracious information, now believes that "the Soviet bear, if not tomorrow then the day after, will attack Norway and Denmark."

Everyone who has a sincere interest in seeing that the "bases and nuclear policy" of these countries will continue in the future to be an inalienable factor in preserving stability and tranquillity in northern Europe, realizes the untenability of the argument in favor of creating stocks of heavy armaments on the territory of Denmark and Norway. It is evidently no mere chance either that Canadian Premier Trudeau who recently made an official visit to Norway, said, according to the newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL, that the Norwegians should weigh up one very serious factor--their relations with the Soviet Union since this country, in his opinion, could assess the prepositioning in Norway of NATO military equipment as an aggressive act.

Commentaries, as they say, are superfluous.

But we would like to draw attention to the following aspect of the matter too. The question of the creation of depots is far from being a technical one, and it cannot be examined in isolation from the military-political measures which have been pursued for a long period of time, and are still being pursued on Norwegian territory. According to the foreign press, more than a score of airports have been built here for basing not only the Norwegian Air Force but also the air forces of other NATO countries, primarily the United States and Britain. There are more than a dozen naval bases, which as the press notes, are already at present being used by U.S. and British nuclear submarine missile carriers. What is more, from a report of the Norwegian Peace Research Institute, it is known that on Norway's borders with the USSR, 11 electronic surveillance posts have been set up and are functioning and these are operating in the interests of the United States and NATO. They monitor the movement of Soviet aircraft and ships and fulfil other similar tasks. In 1978 Norway joined NATO's AWACS system, making its airspace and certain airports available for the functioning of this electronic espionage system. Meanwhile in March, a Norwegian-U.S. agreement was concluded, regulating the presence of U.S. troops on Norwegian territory when they are transferred there.

And yet again all these measures, as official Norwegian spokesmen contend, do not violate the "bases and nuclear policy." It is possible that from the viewpoint of purely formal logic this is so. But as far as the heart of the matter is concerned--and this is after all the main point--the words of certain politicians in northern Europe diverge from their practical actions: While talking of their interest in strengthening stability and tranquility in this region, in actual fact they are promoting measures which are detrimental to trust in an important element in this stability--the "bases and nuclear policy"--and **are creating** the material preconditions for undermining it. And is not the creation of heavy armaments depots for foreign troops, above all for an offensive formation like the U.S. Marines, a step which will lead to a dangerous qualitative change in the military-political situation in the area of northern Europe? After all, it is a matter of nothing other than the creation of installations which are vital components of base complexes, leading to the growth of the level of arms on the territory of countries neighboring the Soviet Union and creating the danger of the uncontrolled development of the situation under the influence of events far beyond the borders of this region, and in the event of a conflict--leading to the lowering of the nuclear threshold. It can be asked: Whose interests does this meet? Whatever the case, it is not the interests of peace and security.

"We are convinced," L.I. Brezhnev said, "that the ways for effectively strengthening the security of the European north must be sought not in the activation of bloc policy there. The main point is to find, through joint efforts, the kind of solutions which would meet the objective interests of the peoples and serve the cause of peace..."

GEORGES MARCHAIS LEAVES TASHKENT AFTER VISIT

LD251454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Summary] Tashkent, 25 July (TASS)--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has completed his acquaintance with the life of Uzbekistan. During his stay in the republic he was received at the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, familiarized himself with the sights of Tashkent, and visited Navoi, the young town in the Kyzylkum Desert, and ancient Samarkand.

At Tashkent airport Georges Marchais was seen off today by the leaders of the republican party organization.

GREEKS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE FROM NATO, REMOVAL OF BASES

LD281515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Lipovoy article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Rebuffing NATO plans"]

[Text] As a rule the onset of the parliamentary summer vacation in Greece brings calm to the country's political life. Traditionally all problems not resolved by this time are postponed to the fall. But this year will apparently be an exception: The needle on the political barometer is forecasting definite turbulence.

Recent days have witnessed the sharp exacerbation of the differences between the government and the democratic opposition, which is demanding a radical revision of the basic directions of the country's domestic and foreign policy. In particular, attempts by the ruling circles to speed up Greece's return to the NATO military organization, to keep the American military bases on Greek territory and to harness the country's economy to the EEC machinery, and also their inability to stop the rapidly growing inflation and cost of living have met with resolute condemnation.

A. Papandreou, leader of the country's biggest opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, describing the government's course as running counter to the people's national interests, called on the country's president to adopt measures for the immediate dissolution of parliament and to hold early elections. The Communist Party of Greece also came out in support of him. At its recent Central Committee plenum, the urgent need for a "democratic turn in the country's political course" was stressed. In demanding early parliamentary elections Greek communists insist on the replacement of the existing election system with a more democratic system, and this receives support from other opposition parties.

Local observers regard the political situation which has arisen as an expression of the dissatisfaction of broad strata of the democratic public with the concessions the country's ruling circles are prepared to make under pressure from Washington and its NATO allies. That is how people here assess the results of the NATO Council session held in Ankara recently, at which in essence Athens was given an ultimatum to rejoin the bloc's military organization by the end of this year. Equally serious concern is aroused among the public by the desire for Greece to participate as soon as possible in the Pentagon's military-aggression preparations in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

The Greek people have no desire for their destiny to be wholly and entirely dependent on the transatlantic politicians. That is why, in insisting on the holding of early parliamentary elections, the country's democratic public is demanding a decisive change in its political line, Greece's withdrawal from the North Atlantic bloc, refusal to support plans for building up nuclear missile potential in Europe and the removal of all foreign military facilities located on Greek territory without exception. The Greek people demand the implementation of an independent foreign policy.

TRADE MINISTERS BREZHNEV, OSIPOV MEET ITALIAN OFFICIALS

For L'UNITA and Rome ANSA accounts of the visit to Italy and discussions on the proposed Western European gas pipeline by Yuriy Brezhnev, the USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Yuriy Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 28 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

KHOMEYNI SPOKESMAN: DEATH OF SHAH WILL NOT AFFECT HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD281156 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 28, TASS--The death of the former Iranian shah will in no way influence the position of the American hostages who are accused of espionage. This was announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni's spokesman Moussavi Khoeiny. "Our stand with regard to the hostage problem after the shah's death remains unchanged. We demand that the Iranian people be returned the wealth he plundered," he stressed.

Governor of the Central Bank of Iran Nobari said that the country's government will make all necessary steps in the international arena to get back the shah's deposits and those of the members of his family at foreign banks to Iran.

IRANIAN AUTHORITIES EXPOSE FORMER SAVAK AGENTS

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 July, TASS--Iranian authorities continue to expose agents of the former shah's SAVAK secret police. The Guards of the Islamic Revolution arrested a former high-ranking SAVAK official, Iradja Roya, who shortly after the revolution managed to change residence and documents. Iradja Roya had been trained in Israel and the United States.

The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI published a list of seventeen former SAVAK agents and persons associated with that organization who have been exposed during a purge now under way in the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

EGYPTIAN AIDE ATTENDS SOIREE TO MARK 1952 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD281533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A soiree devoted to the 28th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution was held in Moscow on 21 July. M.A.S. az-Zayyat, chairman of the Board of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society, took part in the soiree, organized by the USSR-Egypt Friendship Society.

CHIGIR ASSAILS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN BOLIVIAN COUP

LD282158 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 28 Jul 80

["Bolivian Tragedy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: The crimes of the military which usurped power in Bolivia and tries with the help of very brutal repressions to stifle the striving of its population for democracy give rise to wrathful indignation and resolute condemnation by the broadest circles of the world public.

The events in Bolivia gave rise to a particularly stormy reaction in Latin American countries. By an overwhelming majority of votes the Organization of American States passed a resolution which denounces the military regime in Bolivia. The movement of protest against the criminal deeds of the regime is mounting throughout the continent. The Latin Americans, who know more than any other people what forces stand behind the military dictatorships in the Western Hemisphere, stigmatize the actions of the Bolivian military and lay bare the U.S. ruling circles which masterminded the military coup d'etat in Bolivia.

The Latin American press points out that in the conspiracy against the Bolivian people American imperialism not only broadly used the experience of Chilean fascists, whom it supports, but ensured support for the Bolivian generals on the part of the reactionary Argentine military. And now, as is noted by news analysts, certain Argentine circles, with the United States behind them, give broad assistance to the military regime in La Paz in suppressing the resistance movement of the Bolivian working people and all patriots. Meanwhile, the Washington administration itself tries, as they say, "to come out unscathed", declaring its "non-involvement" in Bolivian events. The U.S. Secretary of State Muskie even expressed "regret" over the military coup d'etat in Bolivia. But such verbal declarations, just as other manoeuvres of Washington which have the aim to mislead the American and world public, are not at all new. The United States resorted to such manoeuvres more than once, including during the tragic events in Chile. Now the United States again use such manoeuvres to camouflage its role in the new Latin American tragedy, this time the tragedy of the Bolivian people.

U.S. PLANNING COUPS IN OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

LD282048 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, July 28, TASS--Hernan Siles Zuazo, winner of the recent presidential elections in Bolivia, set up in the underground a government which includes representatives of the democratic and popular unity front, the bloc of the left-wing parties which put forward his candidature. In an interview with a Peruvian TV correspondent, Hernan Siles Zuazo urged all the democratically-minded Bolivians, regardless of their election preference, to unite into a broad patriotic front to repulse the reactionary military that seized power in the country in a coup. He said that the rebuff should be expressed in civil disobedience, for the people is practically unarmed before the heavily armed army.

In official reports the junta is stating that after the coup the situation in the country is allegedly coming back to normal. Eyewitness accounts, however, disprove such assertions.

According to reports, the United States is planning to stage a number of coups in Latin America for the purpose of overthrowing the governments whose policy is "unwelcome" to Washington, or those regimes which do not suit the United States at a given moment. Guatemala, in particular, is being mentioned in this connection.

BORISSOV EXPLAINS BELIEF THAT GOVERNMENT KILLED HIS WIFE

NC251957 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 25 (AFP)--Soviet dissident Vladimir Borissov today in an exclusive interview with AFP gave detailed reasons behind his belief that Soviet agents murdered his wife Irina under the guise of a car accident.

Mr Borissov, a founder of a free trades union in the Soviet Union, was expelled from the country on Tuesday and flew to Paris.

An unidentified family member today confirmed in Moscow that Mr Borissov's wife, who had planned to fly to Paris with her 10-month-old daughter to join her husband, had died in a car accident in Lithuania earlier this week. The Soviet Interior Ministry informed the family of the death by telegram, the source said.

Today, Mr Borissov said that the car in which his wife and three other people were travelling was hit by a tipper truck on the Riga-Tallin road, currently being closely watched by KGB security agents because of the Olympic games yachting regatta currently being staged in the Bay of Tallin. Because of the Olympics there was little traffic on the road, Mr Borissov said in the interview and it was literally "packed" with agents.

The dissident said the car driver, Jossif Slobodestski, his brother-in-law, was a very careful driver and never exceeded the Soviet speed limit of 89 kph (50 mph). Both he and his wife were killed in the accident. Mr Borissov said that the death warrant had not been sent as demanded by Soviet law to the hone of the car owner, Mr Slobodestski, but to the Moscow home of his own wife.

He claimed that his wife, like himself, a free trades trades union militant who had launched the first appeal to the West to boycott the Moscow Olympics, "knew she was threatened by the Kremlin, which has never forgiven her activities." He said that after his own expulsion, his wife had been informed that the authorities "could never tolerate her continued presence in the USSR since my own departure." The KGB wanted her to go to Israel, he added. He charged that because the Soviet Government did not want to create a precedent in allowing a dissident to leave the country with anything other than an exit visa for Israel, it had decided that to assassinate her was the best solution.

Mr Borissov, in tears at this stage of the interview, said that his daughter was currently being looked after by her grandmother.

ORIENTAL STUDIES INSTITUTE RECEIVES DECORATION

LD281459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Motherland's Award"]

[Text] For services to the development of Soviet oriental science and the training of the scientific cadres, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON JAN-JUN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD281527 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Economic survey by V.A. Vanchikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "Completing the 5-Year Plan Successfully"--first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] V.A. Vanchikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, comments on the USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in the first 6 months of 1980.

A little over 5 months remain until the arrival of 1981--the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, for a fitting greeting to which broad socialist competition is now underway in the country. It will undoubtedly greatly help the successful fulfillment of the plan targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and will promote the further consolidation of our country's economic might. In implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, our motherland's working people are making every effort to ensure that the finish to the 5-year plan is a shock one.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration report published yesterday in the press speaks of the new successes in our state's economic and social development. The 6-month plan has been fulfilled for the total volume of output, and growth of labor productivity and profits. Production growth in the first 6 months of 1980 compared with the same period of 1979 was 4.2 percent. Labor productivity rose 3.2 percent, and about four-fifths of the production output growth was obtained by this means.

The CPSU's decisions on improving the people's material and cultural living standard are being consistently implemented. Real per capita incomes and the average monthly wages of workers and employees are increasing. In the past 6 months wages rose 3.6 percent compared with the same period in 1979. Payments and benefits received by the population from the social consumption funds increased still more--by 5.8 percent.

The fuel and energy sectors are developing rapidly. The gas industry workers achieved the greatest success here. Also, more electrical power was generated and more oil and gas condensate were extracted than was planned. At the same time it should be noted that the coal industry was unable to exceed the level of the corresponding period last year. One reason for the lag is that a whole series of associations of the Kuzbass, Ekibastuz and Donbass failed to cope with the set targets.

Many of the country's enterprises experienced difficulties because of breakdowns in deliveries of raw materials and semifinished materials. In the past half-year the petroleum refineries of a number of parts of the country worked considerably below their potential because of holdups in the supply of petroleum. The ministries whose enterprises fail to ensure the delivery of output under contracts and orders include the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and a number of others. In the past 6 months the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry produced 17 percent fewer generators and turbines than the same period last year.

Metal is the bread of industry, as the saying goes. And its production is constantly growing. By comparison with last year more steel, pig iron, and finished rolled ferrous metals have been produced and the plan for the production of steel pipes was overfulfilled. However, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is failing to cope with the targets for the production of a very important type of output--finished rolled ferrous metals.

In the 6 months there has been a shortfall of over 1 million tons of these metals. Among the ferrous metallurgy enterprises the Nizhniy Tagil combine, the Makeyevka, Yenakyevo, and Zhdanov plants and a number of others failed to meet the targets for deliveries of metal output to the national economy.

In this sector the inadequate preparation of the raw material base, the disruption of the deadlines for commissioning new capacities, shortcomings in improving the professional qualifications of the sector's workers, breakdowns resulting from this, and a number of other causes which must be eliminated by the leadership of the enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy still have an adverse influence in this sector.

The production of commercial timber is still lagging. Despite the fact that in January through June this year the national economy received 5 percent more timber than in the first 6 months of last year, the timber industry enterprises failed to fulfill the plan. The reasons for this are well known to the leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Woodworking Industry. They are the lack of the necessary number of roads operating all year round, the poor utililization of existing equipment, the slow introduction of new machinery and mechanisms and a number of others. But the elimination of shortcomings in the work of the sector is proceeding extremely slowly. As a result the national economy regularly fails to receive adequate timber for construction sites, paper combines and sovkhozes and kolkhozes. But there is one more important reason for disruptions in deliveries not only of timber but also of many other types of output--rail transport.

Shipments of this type are of special significance in the complex system of our country's national economy. The activity of many industrial enterprises, construction sites, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes depends on the precise rhythm of the work of the railways. The quantity of freight shipped along the railroads was increased 3 percent and the average daily productivity of cars has increased by the same amount. At the same time it must be noted that the freight shipments situation remains quite strained. The Ministry of Railways is failing to ensure the timely delivery to consumers, of construction materials, iron ore, coal, petroleum, petroleum products, mineral fertilizers... The main reason is the belated delivery of cars. The workers of the Ministry of Railways frequently allow violations of manufacturing and production discipline and only poorly organize the maintenance and repair of cars, engines and track facilities.

The Central Statistical Administration report says that in the past 6 months fixed capital worth about R30 billion has been commissioned through state capital investments. New capacities have been commissioned in all sectors of the national economy. But the effectiveness and quality of the construction workers' labor still leaves room for improvement. The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Construction regularly fail to fulfill the plans for contract work at projects nearing completion. The construction workers have held up the commissioning of new production capacities and capacities undergoing modernization at the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, electrical engineering and a number of othr sectors and are failing to cope with labor proudctivity growth targets. As is well known, the creation of teams working by the contract method is a powerful lever for increasing labor productivity. Experience shows that where due attention is paid to the dissemination of this method, the productivity indicator increases sharply.

The lag in the fulfillment of plan targets by the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry continues to hinder the successful fulfillment of construction plans. In the past 6 months they underdelivered cement, slate, and precast ferroconcrete for the national economy.

In January through June 1980 some 28 million square meters of housing were commissioned in our country by means of state capital investments and the funds from the housing construction cooperatives. Schools for 87,000 pupils were constructed, as were pre-school institutions for 80,000 children, hospitals with 9,000 beds, out-patient poly-clinic establishments to provide for 23,000 visits, and also clubs, and other projects.

To fulfill the targets of the 5-year plan and resolve the task of the economy's proportional and dynamic development and the rational use of all types of resources, it is essential to make the maximum use of existing reserves and to implement consistently, at all levels of management the measures outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Enhancing the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

EDITORIAL: INCREASED SCALE, TASKS OF FUEL SECTORS

LD290801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fuel Complex"]

[Text] Among the chief problems of the Soviet economy the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party decisions advanced the task of developing the fuel complex at an increasing preferential rate.

Our country possesses very large stocks of all kinds of fuel and is rapidly increasing its production. In the past 15 years alone production of oil, including gas condensate, has increased 150 percent, while gas production has almost quadrupled. The fuel and energy balance is being improved year by year, and the use of natural gas, nuclear raw materials and the energy of falling water to generate electricity is increasing systematically. At the same time the policy of reducing the amount of costly fuel oil that is burned for that purpose in power station furnaces has been adopted.

The country's oilmen have achieved great labor successes, above all in West Siberia--our chief fuel and energy base. Deposits there will yield 315 million tons of oil and gas condensate this year. Construction workers providing the wellhead installations and building the fuel routes are making an important contribution to the development of this region. Over the past 4 years they have fulfilled 160 percent more work here than in the same period of the ninth 5-Year Plan.

The coal industry is being rearmed on a new basis. Miners' labor productivity is increasing with the appearance of mechanized complexes in pits and of powerful rotary bucket excavators in opencut mines, and the content and conditions of miners' work are changing for the better. The splendid movement of 1,000-ton collectives has come into being and is gathering momentum on the basis of the use of complexes in the sector, and hundreds of mining teams are producing 1,000 tons of coal and more every 24 hours. Longwalls equipped with mechanized complexes now account for 60 percent of all underground production.

The achievements of working people in the fuel sectors are considerable. However, large unutilized reserves exist in each of these sectors. Take the coal industry again. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration report published yesterday shows, coal miners failed to cope with the plan for the first half-year. The debt is particularly sizable among mine collectives in the Dunhass and the Kuzbass, even though the bulk of mechanized complexes are in operation there. Why is this? One of the chief reasons is the low return from equipment. Thus in the current 5-year plan it was planned to increase the worktime of combines to 31 percent of the total duration of the shift, but this target has not been reached and the indicators have even fallen. The sense of responsibility for efficient use of mining equipment has obviously been dulled in minds of the leaders of certain enterprises in the sector. [paragraph continues]

On the commissioning of new complexes the engineering services do not always think out the work organization system in a timely and efficient manner. Sometimes machinery is not adjusted and serviced on schedule. As a result of which powerful complexes go out of commission before they should.

The unsatisfactory work of coal basins is largely connected with the fact that the sector ministry has not taken timely and effective measures to eliminate laggardness in developing pits and opencut mines. The most progressive, open method of extracting fuel is being disseminated only slowly, and disproportions have been permitted between the main and auxiliary production processes. The sector's headquarters must increase attention toward these urgent problems and rectify the situation.

A difficult situation has come about, particularly in eastern regions, regarding the delivery of fuel to consumers. Railroad workers are to blame for the fact that there is twice as much coal left at pits and opencut mines than is prescibled by the normatives. In the Kuzbass, for example, more than 9 million tons of coal is lying in dumps. In recent years, as is known the center of extraction of fuel wealth has shifted east--to regions with complex geological and natural conditions. And the cost of extractng and transporting fuel has increased accordingly. Under these conditions it is becoming increasingly urgent to struggle for more efficient utilization of rolling stock, for a solicitous attitude toward every ton of coal, oil and gas, to introduce energy-saving technologies and equipment in all sectors and to improve the thermal insulation of industrial building and apartment blocks.

Large-capacity opencut coal mines will continue to be created at a fast pace in the east of the country. In practice miners in the Ekibastuz opencut mines already produce the cheapest coal in the country. Today it feeds some 20 power stations in Kazakhstan, the Urals and Siberia with a total capacity of 15 million kilowatts. In the next 10 years, according to scientists' calculations the level of production will triple from opencut mines in Pavlodarskaya Oblast's Irtysh region. This means a tremendous growth in stripping work, the saturation of fuel enterprises with the most highly productive equipment and the rapid construction of high-capacity thermal power stations in the region. Work in the Kansko-Acinskiy fuel and energy complex will assume still greater scope. And it must be carried out at an increasing pace.

In addition to systematically resolving long-term problems, we must not for a single hour lose sight of day-to-day tasks. It is the duty of workers in all fuel sectors to successfully fulfill the targets for the second half-year and thereby ensure stable supplies for the national economy in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. For this it is necessary day by day to increase production of oil, gas, coal and schists and strictly fulfill coal transportation schedules and targets for the delivery of oil and gas to the places of consumption and processing.

The preparations which have been mounted in the country for the 26th party congress are a powerful lever for a new upsurge in the Soviet people's political and labor activeness and for the broad scope of the socialist competition. The party organizations of pits and opencut mines, oil and gas fields, construction trusts and plants which supply mining equipment are called upon carefully to analyze the work results of collectives in the first half of the year, to take a critical view of omissions and shortcomings and to give laggards practical assistance by placing the experience of the best at the disposal of all enterprises.

A high degree of organization and order in production, strong labor discipline in every component of the fuel complex and fuller utilization of internal reserves are the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets and of the steady working of the entire national economy.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 28 JULY

ID290030 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The harvest has begun in Mordavia with a target of over 380,000 tons of grain. In Primorskiy Kray, buckwheat has been sown on 20,000 hectares of fields freed after the harvesting of winter rye. (0100 GMT)

Harvesting in Moldavia is moving from the south to the central zone. The target is at least 1 million tons of grain. (0500 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast has begun laying swathes on the 2d million hectare. Mass harvesting is underway in rayons of Pravoberezhye where climatic conditions have been more favorable and a good harvest is expected. Semipalatinskiy Rayon in Kazakhstan is harvesting. Southern rayons have started cutting and threshing barley, millet and wheat grown on 1.2 million hectares. Akimovskiy Rayon is the first in Zaporozhskaya Oblast to fulfill the grain plan, delivering more than 60,000 tons. The oblast has already delivered 700,000 tons. The harvest of grain crops is drawing to a close in Chimkentskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. Cereals have been reaped and threshed on 745,000 hectares. A good harvest of barley and wheat has been gathered. Sufficient seeds for next year have been stockpiled. Kazminskiy collective farm in Stavropolskiy Kray has notched up a wheat yield of almost 42 quintals per hectare, the highest in the kray. (0700 GMT)

In the Ukraine, cutting is underway on the 4th million hectare. Swathes have been gathered and threshed on almost half this area. A high degree of organization is countering the capricious weather. (0900 GMT)

In Ulyanovskaya Oblast, elevators began taking grain today. All processes at grain reception points are mechanized and automated. In Ryazanskaya Oblast, the harvest is gathering momentum. Threshing of windrows of winter rye has begun. The first dozens of tons of grain have reached the elevators. (1200 GMT)

The Kuban grain growers have supplied 2 million tons of grain to date. (1300 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast mechanizers have attained highest results in the cutting of grain--70,000 hectares daily. All 25 rayons today joined in the threshing of swathes. (1400 GMT)

By the beginning of the final 10 days of July, grasses had been cut in Kazakhstan on over 17 million hectares. Almost 8 million tons of hay and 1.8 million tons of haylage have been procured. (1600 GMT)

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY

ID291028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Workers of the Russian federation have fulfilled their 6-month plan for the total volume of production and the growth in labor productivity, reports the Central Statistical Administration of the republic. The growth of production in comparison with January-June last year was 3.8 percent. The labor productivity grew by 3.4 percent. Thanks to this, an 89 percent increase in the volume of production was obtained and profits increased.

At the same time, the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report notes, individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the tasks set for the production and marketing of output, the growth of labor productivity and lowering of cost price.

CHITINSKIY OBKOM SECRETARY COMMENTS ON FIELDWORK SITUATION

LD281021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Orlov report, N.F. Nosov commentary under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Reportage and Commentary": "The Land Will Repay Concern"]

[Excerpt] Chita, 20 July--N.F. Nosov, secretary of Chitinskiy CPSU Obkom, comments on the course of fieldwork:

At the same time as carrying out current fieldwork and preparing for the harvest toil, communists and all rural workers are preparing the foundations for the 1981 harvest. In the main, it is fallow land that has been earmarked for the seed sectors. A number of rayons and farms in the oblast have created special units and detachments equipped with K-700 tractors, which ensured the plowing and cultivation of the fallow area at the best time from an agrotechnical viewpoint. Machine operators are working well in Nerchinskiy, Khilokskiy, Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy, Shilkinskiy, Krasnokamenskiy, Chitinskiy and Duldurginskiy rayons.

The pace at which organic fertilizers are being applied is higher than last year. Machine operators in Krasnochikoyskiy, Akshinskiy, Balesyskiy, Sretenskiy, Chitinskiy and Chilkinskiy rayons worked successfully during the month-long campaign for carting out the mulch.

At the same time by no means all CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations in the oblast are displaying the necessary concern for next year's harvest. On farms in Zabaykalskiy Rayon only one-third of the fallow area was plowed at the optimum time and they are late with its cultivation. Things are no better in the fields of Borzinskiy, Karymskiy and Priargunskiy rayons. Here considerably less organic fertilizers have been applied than the average for the oblast. Party organizations in these rayons display little concern for the development of competition among seed growing units and meadow improvement detachments. The party obkom is adopting measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

I would also like to speak about what is preventing farmers from improving soil fertility and increasing yield more rapidly. The plan for deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the oblast is not being fulfilled, from year to year.

Our farms have more than 600,000 hectares of arable land which have been or are in danger of being subjected to erosion. Many years of experience in the steppe regions have proved convincingly the advantages of using a range of antierosion tools. However, orders for them are only 15-20 percent satisfied every year. Moreover there is a poor supply of labor detachment shifts for the units.

A further improvement in soil fertility and an increase in grain and fodder production require scientifically substantiated recommendations on crop growing in the Transbaykal zone. Yet the oblast has no experimental station or scientific research institutions to resolve urgent questions of selection and seed growing, meadow and pasture farming, field fodder production, the economy, land reclamation and the mechanization of agriculture.